BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,257—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

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BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.&O. SHANNON	4199	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	10th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked P. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked P.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	350	9th Feb. ,,

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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	1st Class	2nd Class
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Jan. '95

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

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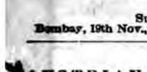
Season House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 24th, 1894.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.



MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

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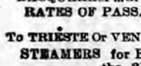

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 27th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 27th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 17th January, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December, 1894. Agents.

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S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 9th January, 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 21, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of LUCY KATE SHANNON, late of Kolapore, European, Deceased, who died Intestate at Kolapore, aforesaid, on the 4th Day of August, 1894, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted, on the 6th Day of December, 1894, to ROBERT JAMES SHANNON, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, at their Office, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the Expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th Day of December, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th Day of January, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1894-95, and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, December 13th, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th December to 14th January, 1895, both Days inclusive.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

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Primo de Revera	,, 25	,,	6	0 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	0 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	0 ,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7	0 ,,
Princessas (small size)	,, 50	,,	5	0 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	4	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	0 ,,

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GIGANTIC PRODUCTION ! ! !

GRAND CHRISTMAS BILL.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 27TH DEC.,

AND

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER,

G. R. SIMS' Romantic Spectacular and Sensational Drama, in 5 Acts,

"THE ROMANY RYE."

Owing to the length of pieces, &c.,
The Performance will Commence 9 o'clock. Sharp,

SATURDAY, 29TH DECEMBER,

Another New Production

FIRST TIME IN INDIA,

PINERO's Screaming Farcical Comedy, in 3 Acts,

"THE SCHOOLMISTRESS."

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Front Seats, Rs. 3 ; Second Seats, Rs. 2 ; Back, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
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NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

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SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound :—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
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If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :—One pound tin, 12 annas ; half pound tin, 8 annas ; quarter pound tin, 4 annas

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THE Working Expenses of the ORIENTAL are the Lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same Age.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TENTS, Enclosure Walls, Wooden Seats, &c., used for the Military and Naval Tournament at the Oval. (The Tents will also be sold by the Undersigned by Private sale before the day of sale.)

Under instructions from Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Oval, in front of the Secretariat, several lots of wooden seatings, double and single pole tents, and enclosure walls of sizes, in variety, surplus seatting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 27, 1894.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month. Including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken, to single and double harness in the Yard, Single, Rs. 15, Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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FLOWER SEEDS

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1893—94 CATALOGUE

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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"	1892	"	2,033,053

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Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

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Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

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FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
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It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, only, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th December, 1894.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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Reserve Fund	$	45,00,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Rifle Butts.
Cricket, Madras *vs.* Bombay, Esplanade.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition.
G. I. P. R. Volunteers' Camp-of-Exercise, Lanowli, commences.
The London Lyric Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka and Shastri entered the dock on the 25th, and the steamers Brahmani and Akbar yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pachumba and Pollnee entered the dock on the 25th, and the steamers Drachenfels left it the same day, and the Singapore yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair at Kalbadevie Road, was held yesterday afternoon, and continued till mid-night.

RUNAWAY WIFE.—Dhondoo Mullari has reported to the police, that his wife, Radhi, aged twenty years, ran away, on the 23rd instant, taking with her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 60.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A GIRL.—Laroo, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, was on Tuesday afternoon, playing in a compound, at Candawady, when the upper part of a cocoanut tree fell on her head, fracturing her skull. The child was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and is now a patient in that institution.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Chimma, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, residing at Tank Bunder Road, was, on Tuesday, engaged in cooking food, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was seriously burnt about the legs and arms. Chimma was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—During the absence of Puthrabai, a woman, from home, on Christmas Day, the look on the door of her room, at Girgaum Road, was opened with a duplicate key, and silk clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 302, was stolen from a wooden box, the look on which had also been opened with a false key.

EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE DRINK.—On Tuesday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, James O'Neil, of H. M.'s Bonaventure, while under the influence of liquor, was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, driven by Gunoo, on Charni Road, and sustained slight injuries to his body. O'Neil was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The driver was not responsible for the accident.

FOUND OUT AT LAST.—During the month of May last, the room of Gopinath Bapooji, of Alibag, now residing in Bombay, was entered, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 671, stolen therefrom. The Alibag police made inquiries, but failed to recover the property. On Christmas Day a policeman, doing duty at Erskine Road, arrested a woman, named Bundia, on suspicion, and recovered the whole of the stolen property.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30, this evening :—

March.....	Under the Double Eagle.....	Wagner.
Overture.....	Giroflo-Giroflà.....	Lecocque.
Valse.....	Amorettanzo.....	Gung'l.
Parani.....	Conti.....	Vassour.
Fantasia.....	Maritana.....	Balfe.
Galop.....	Fire and Flame.....	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, on Tuesday, at Ooomercarry, touching the death of Vithoba Mahajan, aged thirty-five years, a coal-labourer, residing at Nowroji Hill. Deceased was in the habit of bathing in a well in the locality. On Monday Vithoba took off his clothes and jumped into the well as usual, but from some cause or other was accidentally drowned. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, M.A., is a candidate for election, at the forthcoming election of two Fellows of the Bombay University. He was one of the only two successful candidates who took their degree of Master of Arts in 1883, and has ever since taken a very keen interest in the affairs of the University. He was one of the chief promoters and founders of the Graduates' Association. There are at present two Hindu and one Parsee candidates for the office of a Fellow of the University.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. P Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday at the morgue, regarding the death of Moosaji Cassumji aged twenty-eight years, a kalassi, employed on board the steamer Rosetta, now lying in the Prince's Dock. On Monday, deceased climbed up to the top of the main mast, and was tying a pulley, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the sky-light of the engine-room, fracturing his right thigh. Moosaji was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A "CARPET BAGGER."—Currimbhoy Hakimji, a dealer and worker in carpets, ropes, &c., having his factory in Ripon Road, has reported to the police that, on the 13th instant, his munshee, Alimahomed Hussein, suddenly disappeared. His suspicion having been aroused, complainant took stock, and found that a number of carpets were missing. Currimbhoy at first refused to sign the complaint, but on receiving a telegram from the District Police, Manmar, to say that the munshee had been arrested there, he attested the document. A telegram was sent from the Byculla head office to the authorities at Manmar, on Saturday, asking them to arrest Alimahomed, and to send him here with the property.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, yesterday, at the Ripon Road, on view of the body of Sukeena, a woman, aged thirty years, the wife of a barber, residing at that locality. On the morning of the 16th November deceased was cooking meals, in her cook-room, when her *saree* accidentally caught fire, and she was seriously burnt about the chest and back. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries having been attended to, she was taken home. A few days afterwards Sukeena was attacked with fever, and was again conveyed to the hospital, but, refusing to remain there, she was brought home, where she died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN'S WIFE.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Tuesday, at Chickalwady, touching the death of Essoobai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, the wife of Succaram Ramji, a policeman in the local force. For the last four weeks deceased had been suffering from fever, and was in consequence delirious. On Sunday evening Essoobai served her husband with food, which the latter took, and then went on duty. Deceased also took her meals and then went into her room to sleep. On the following morning a relative, named Babaji, went to deceased's room, and knocked at the door, but, finding it locked from inside, he struck a match, and, through an open window, saw deceased hanging by the neck with a rope tied to the rafters of the roof. Babaji called a policeman, who forced open the door, and brought the body out. Life was then extinct. A verdict of suicide by hanging was recorded.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—During the month of September the residence of Mr. Abdul Ruzzak Curtas was broken into, and a gold watch and chain, and other property, of the collective value of Rs. 200 was stolen. On certain information received on Tuesday, two Mahomedans, named Goolam Hoosein Abdul Haji and Mahomed Koodabux, were arrested, and the gold watch was found buried under the floor of the room, occupied by the first accused. Eight silver bangles, which had been bought with the sale proceeds of the gold chain, were also found in his possession. The second after his arrest made a statement to the effect that he had given eleven gold finger rings, a gold chain, and a sovereign to a Borah. Both the accused were, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of house-breaking and theft. The case was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

RETIREMENT OF MR. RUTTONJI NASERWANJI.—Mr. Ratanji Naserwanji, at present the superintendent of the Baroda Central Jail, is a servant of the British Government, of very long standing. His services were lent to the Baroda durbar thirteen years ago. He retires from the British service from 1st January next consequent upon the abolition of the Ahmedabad Dhuliakote jail where his lien is kept until the aforesaid date. His services extend over twenty-five years in different capacities in the British Government and thirteen years in the Baroda durbar, altogether over thirty-eight years. He first entered the British service as a clerk in the Head-quarter Commissariat office of the Northern Division at Deesa, in June, 1857. He continued there till 1860. During that time he accompanied Captain Mignon, the then Assistant Commissary General to Cambay, to see her Majesty's 83rd Regiment embarked from that place on two occasions. That officer having appreciated the energy, activity, and intelligence, which Mr. Ratanji displayed in the performance of his exceptionally arduous duties, single-handed, at once promoted him to an inspectorship. While he was employed in that capacity in Ahmedabad he was given the sole charge of the commissariat with Sir George Russell's camp on its way from Baroda to Gogo. His satisfactory performance of the responsible duty there led to his being placed permanently in charge of the commissariat stores, a work which had never before, been entrusetd to any one but a European warrant officer. On exceptionally high recommendations of his superior military officers for the valuable services he rendered at the time when the Commissariat Department was hard pressed with extraordinary work, to the Government, Mr. Ratanji was appointed as jailor of the Ahmedabad jail in 1866. As a jailor, he performed the work entrusted to him with ability, zeal, fidelity, and strict discipline, and was appointed superintendent of the jail in the year 1876. As a proof of his able management it may be mentioned that there was neither an outbreak nor an escape from the precincts of the jail during the tenure of his service there. His appointment as the first native superintendent of a jail proved a great success. Indeed Mr. Ratanji turned out a very excellent servant of Government, his thorough trustworthiness and high character having frequently been officially represented to Government. Mr. Ratanji's excellent services came to the knowlege of Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.I.E., the regent, during the minority of the present Maharaja in the year 1881, and this led to his services being asked for by that distinguished administrator, from the British Government for the introduction of improvements and reform in the Baroda jails. The comparison of the wholesome discipline, and the exemplary cleanliness of the new Baroda Central Jail with the most wretched and disgusting management of the old Baroda jail is quite sufficient to show that Mr. Ratanji, has acquitted himself most creditably of his duties as the superintendent of the Baroda Central Jail, and has thereby reflected credit upon the judicious selection of Sir T. Madhavrao and upon the service to which he had the honour to belong for more than twenty-six years.

THE NANDARBAR RAILWAY PROJECT.—The *Gujerat Mitra* writes:—Thanks to the enterprising spirt of Messrs Forrest, president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Narandas Purshotamdas, and Vijbhnkandas Atmaram, of the well-known firm of Narandas Rajaram & Co., happy times are yet in store for Surat. It was admitted on all hands that one of the best methods of reviving the broken trade of Surat was to open up new resources of the country lying about the town by constructing a railway between Surat and Khandesh. At the instance of the above-mentioned three gentlemen, a meeting was called under the presidentship of the Collector to consider the project. We are glad to say that the scheme was approved under certain conditions, and that it was resolved to subscribe a capital of 60 lakhs, of which 30 lakhs are to be advanced by the Baroda State. The conditions imposed therein are well calculated to secure a lasting benefit to Surat by placing on the board of directors a representative of Surat, and by getting the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to whom the management of the new line is to be entrusted, to observe fair-play with Surat. The line, we understand from an interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, is to be constructed on the broad gauge and so worked as to ensure the proprietors and shareholders a return of four per cent. per annum on capital expenditure. The Secretary of State and the Gaekwar will be asked to provide the land. We think this is an excellent opportunity for the capitalists of Surat to invest their funds in, before the scheme gets an airing in the markets of Bombay. The advantages of this schome are that the loan of rolling stock, engines, staff, grant of land, &c., are free of cost. The estimates roughly amount to between 60 and 70 lakhs for a line of 100 miles extending as far as Nandabar, and if the capital is raised by 30 to 40 lakhs more, the line can be extended to Amalner, so as to place Surat in direct communication with the Berars, Central Provinces, and Bengal. The progress of the scheme, we feel sure, will be watched with intense interest.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

THE annual Christmas dinner at the Government Workhouse, Byculla, was organised by Captain Walshe, the superintendent, who through the medium of the local press, had appealed to the charitably-disposed for contribution towards this deserving object. In response to the Captain's appeals a pretty good sum of money was contributed by the public. Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Company gratuitously supplied crockery and glassware for the occasion. Besides the monetary aid a number of cakes and a quantity of fruits, &c., were received. About one o'clock the inmates of the institution sat down to a sumptuous dinner, each being provided with a bottle of beer, and a whole pig was roasted for the occasion. After dinner tobacco was handed round, and the inmates expressed their cordial thanks to the superintendent, who had left no stone unturned to make the occasion as pleasant as possible, and gave him three hearty cheers. They also expressed their thanks to the contributors to the fund.

The occupants of the Strangers' Home were indebted to the Society of the Strangers' Friends for their annual Christmas dinner, which was similar to the one served out to the inmates of the Government Workhouse. The occupants of this Home enjoyed the day very pleasantly, and expressed their thanks to the Society. Captain Walshe who is the honorary secretary of their Home, visited the institute during dinner to personally superintend the arrangements made in connection with the meal. The inmates lustily cheered him and expressed their gratitude to him, and also to Mr. Chislett, the superintendent, for the trouble they had taken in providing them with so pleasant a treat on Christmas Day.

As usual, a dinner to the officers and seamen, residing in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, was given on Christmas Day. The entrance to the Home was decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens in honour of the occasion. The arrangements in connection with the festivities were made by the managing committee of the Home, on quite a different basis to that of the other institutes, in that the authorities in charge of the Home never seek any assistance from outsiders. About two o'clock thirteen officers and twenty-five seamen sat down to dinner, consisting of two whole roasted pigs, ducks, ham, fowls, &c., and enjoyed themselves heartily. The three cheers given at the close to Mr. James Louder, the superintendent, for making the occasion as joyous as possible, were well deserved.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

EXTRA Silver Spoon Competitions were held at Poona in connection with the different matches of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association by members of the above club competing at the meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH.
200 yards : 7 entries.
Lce-Corpl J M Mason Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
500 yards : 7 entries.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing B V Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
600 yards : 7 entries.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing Bo V Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
CHAMPIONSHIP.
200 yards : 7 entries.
Cr-Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
500 yards : 7 entries.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing B V Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
600 yards : 7 Entries.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
200 yards, Rapid : 7 Entries.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
300 yards, Rapid : 7 Entries.
Sert-Maj J H Downing, Bo V Rifles Winner of Spoon.
500 yards, Rapid : 7 Entries.
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
600 yards : 7 Entries.
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
700 yards : 7 Entries.
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
800 yards : 7 Entries.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles Winner of Spoon.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MATCH.
300 yards : 7 Entries.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
800 yards : 7 Entries.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
UNLIMITED MATCH.
600 yards : 4 Entries.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
THE GILLESPIE MEMORIAL CUP.
300 yards : 7 Entries.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
500 yards : 7 Entries.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.
700 yards : 7 Entries.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles, Winner of Spoon.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE Bombay Foxhounds will meet on 30th December, at Parla ; 2nd January, at Jackal Club ; 6th January at Shabarhill; 10th January, at Rifle Butts; 13th January, at Irla ; 17th January at Santa Cruz ; 20th January at Parla ; 24th January, at Wankola ; 27th January; at Andheri ; and 31st January, at Jackal Club.

PRESENTATION AT THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

AN interesting ceremony, writes a correspondent, took place at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, on Friday last, when Miss Green, who had been lady superintendent of the Institution for the last four and a half years, severed her connection owing to her having to go to reside at Poona. Miss Murzban, one of the senior pupils, who matriculated only last week, read the following address :—

Dear Miss Green,—We the undersigned pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Bombay, beg to approach you with these few lines, to record on paper, as we shall ever keep them recorded on our hearts, a few sentiments of our heartfelt regret, at the approaching severance of your connection with this institution, after having been associated with it, since the tenth of June, 1890, as lady superintendent. During your four years charge of this our beloved Institution, which justly claims to be the first inaugurated in Bombay—aye in India—for the education of young Indian ladies, you have endeared yourself each and every one of us, your pupils, by your kindly bearing, genial disposition, suavity of manners, and, above all, by the kindly strict discipline, which you have now so long trained us to. In bidding you a hearty farewell from this institution, may we beg of you to accept the accompanying little souvenir, with our fervent prayer, that you will remember us with that same kindly feeling as if you have never been absent from among us, your obedient and loving pupils. We further pray, that whenever it pleases you, dear Miss Green, to trace your footsteps towards this pretty edifice, in which we stand before you at this moment, you will be pleased to gladden our hearts with a glimpse of your sweet self, and for which as for your many acts of kindness, we shall ever remain, your obedient and affectionate pupils, &c.

After reading the address Miss Murzban garlanded Miss Green, and presented her with a handsome gold pendant, studded with pearls and rubies—to be worn either as a locket or brooch, which had been subscribed for by the girls, entirely on their own initiative, as a token of their affection and esteem.

Miss Dadiburjor and Miss Tehmina Dadiburjor, who were also the pupils of Miss Green, and matriculated under her tuition some three years ago presented a brooch pin set in pearls—the former is yet a teacher in the school, and the latter had also been teacher for a year.

Miss M. Cursetjee also spoke a few appropriate words expressive of her appreciation of Miss Green's services to the school. Miss Green responded in a few well-chosen words thanking Miss Cursetjee and the girls for the address and pretty souvenir she had received, and expressing her sincere regret at parting from the pupils, each of whom she had learned to love, and in all of whom she had always taken, and would still continue to take, the deepest interest. In concluding, Miss Green invited the girls to re-assemble at the school the next day, when they spent a most enjoyable afternoon, Miss Green and Miss Cursetjee taking an active part in the games, after which the girls gathered in the school-hall to partake of a sumptuous tea, with cakes and other dainties abundantly supplied, which Miss Green had prepared for them.

Before the party broke up, Miss Guzdar, the assistant teacher, thanked Miss Green, in the name of the school, for the very pleasant entertainment she had given them.

At the conclusion three cheers were given for Miss Green, in which all heartily joined.

MATHERAN.

CHRISTMAS GYMKHANA MEETING.

STEWARDS and Judges—Messrs R H Lamb, C S ; G H Loggatt, C S ; Hon Secretary—Surg-Major J P Barry ; Assist Secretary—Mr Framroze Sorabjee Chenoi.

1st Race—Value Rs. —For all Horses Catch weight's. Entrance Rs. 3 for each horse declared to start. Distance—Twice round the course.

2nd Race—Value Rs.—For all Galloways, 11 hands and under. Entrance Rs. 3 for each horse declared to start.—Distance, 6 furlongs.

3rd Race—Thread and Needle Race. Value Rs.—Gentlemen to ride first a certain distance of the course, with a needle, then to dismount, where the ladies previously named may be standing with a piece of thread in their hand, hand over the needle to them to be threaded, to receive the threaded needle back and start again. Prizes : Lady to get the prize money, the winner the entrance money. Entrance fee Rs. 2 for each horse declared to start

4th Race—Bottle Breaking Race. Value Rs.—Gentlemen to ride a certain distance, dismount, break two bottles, remount, and return round the course. Entrance fee Rs. 2 for each horse declared to start.

5th Race—Value Rs—open to all Syces of Matheran stables. Entrance fee Rs. 1 for each horse declared to start. Winner to receive the prize-money and 50 per cent. of the entrance money ; the second to receive 40 per cent., and the third to receive 30 per cent. Distance—Twice round the race-course.

6th Race—Value Rs.—Trotting Race for all horses and ponies. Entrance fee Rs. 2 for each horse declared to start. Distance, round the course.

CONDITIONS.

(I) The races to take place on Saturday the 29th inst., on the Olympia Race Course.

(II) The value of the Races to depend on the amount of public subscription.

(III) The prizes of the events I and II. to be awarded to the owner of the horse. The rider of the first horse to get 60 per cent. and the second horse 40 per cent of the entrance money.

(IV) Entrance fee for all horses to be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Framroze Sorabjee Chenoi, Eagle Hotel, by Thursday evening, with the name and height of the horses and riders.

(V) All declaration to be sent with entrance fees.

(VI) Events I and II and V are open to the horses and ponies of the Matheran stables only.

(VII) The Stewards have the right of running the races in heats if there are several entries, and making any other alterations.

(VIII) The decision of the Judge to be final in all events.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thurs 27—Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Rifle Butts—Cricke Match, Esplanade, Madras *vs* Bombay—G I P Railway Volunteers' Camp-of-Exercise commences at Lanowli—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Fri 28—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras *vs* Bombay.
Sat 29—Troopship Britannia expects to arrive in Bombay—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras *vs* Parsees
Mon 31—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras *vs* Parsees—Exchange Banks closed—Ball at Taylor's Familiy Hotel

JANUARY, 1895.

Tues 1—NEW YEAR'S DAY—New Year's Parade—Exchange Banks closed.
Wed 2—Municipal Standing Committee meeting—Troopship Canning expected to arrive from Karachi—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting—Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations.
Fri 11—B B and C I R Volunteers, C Company, Rifle Club Ball, Town Hall.
Sat 12—Troopship Malabar leaves Bombay with two Artillery Batteries on Board.
Sun 13—"Makar Sakranti," gazetted Hindoo holiday.
Mon 14—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance—Ward Nominations of Members of the Municipal Corporation—New East India Press Company meeting—Adjourned Meeting, University Senate.
Wed 16—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Fri 11—Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Tues 22—Thespian Club Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
Wed 23—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Thurs 24—Thespian Club Theatricals, Novelty Theatre,
Fri 25—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Dance, Town Hall.—Chamber of Commerce, Election of Members to the Municipal Corporation.
Sat 26—Troopship Clive arrives in Bombay,
Mon 28—Royal Bombay Yach Club Dance.
Tues 29—Justices Election of Members to Municipal Corporation.
Wed 30—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting—Troopship Victoria arrives in Bombay with 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment and other troops on board.
Thur 31—Troopship Clive leaves Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, December 27.
Feast of St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
Thursday, December 27.
Feast of St. John, Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd December, 1894 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,90,729	5,09,348	6,947	7,07,024
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	..	..	..	9,84,308
Decrease				Rs. 2,77,284

CHOLERA IN MECCA.

ON Saturday Mr. Ernest Hart delivered an interesting address in Calcutta on Meccan cholera. Sir Johan Kadr Mirza presided over a large gathering of European and Mahomedan gentlemen, who had assembled at the invitation of the Mahomedan Literary Society. Mr. Hart, in the course of his speech, pointed out that last year 20,000 lives were lost amongst the pilgrims in the course of a single month, and these unfortunate victims were the cream of Muslim orthodoxy and piety from India and other parts of the world. He attributed the cholera in Mecca to the polluted water-supply, and gave instances where the spread of the disease by the agency of water had had the most disastrous consequences. He said at Mecca one of the most important ceremonies was for pilgrims to proceed to a well at El Zomzem and have the water poured into their mouths. This ceremony was one of purification, but by the perversity of man the water is allowed to flow back into the well, receiving from the bodies of the pilgrims all the elements of danger and infection, and they are thus destroyed at the moment of fulfilling their pious duties. Thousands of lives are sacrificed owing to the pollution of this water. It will be a most vitally important rule to provide the pure water of Mount Ararat, which, if led into Mecca, should pass on to this well, and will not be polluted by the return of the water as at present. If this was done one of the greatest causes of the mortality at Mecca would be removed. There are, of course, other sanitary provisions which are absolutely necessary for the welfare of the pilgrims. Of these they had in India most successful and brilliant models in the methods now taken on the occasion of great religious fairs, such as that at Hurdwar, the Khumbi at Allahabad and elsewhere. These centres were, as they know, the source of cholera epidemics. At the last fair at Allahabad three millions of pilgrims were assembled, and by taking the precautions he had described, by laying down pipes everywhere for a supply of pure water, by employing a staff of sweepers to clean the ground from all impure deposits, by organising local hospitals to which the sick were instantly removed, and where they were isolated, and by establishing latrines, kept constantly clean, the great fair at Allahabad passed off without one single case of death from cholera. What India has done for its great religious festivals, that the Mahomedan world and the Sultan of Turkey can do for Mecca and for Mecca pilgrims. He had there a report from a Mahomedan dragoman of great authority and ability, in respect of the water-supply and the state of the ground in regard to pollution at all pilgrim stations. They were indescribably bad, and he would place them in their hands for their information. It must be known to them all from the reports of the poorer hadjis tha the could not exaggerate when he said that the neglect of a pure water-supply, the pollution, and exactions and hardships inflicted upon the pilgrims were the rule. You may ask me, said the lecturer, and you are bound to ask me, What suggestions have you to make on the subject ? They are, first, that you are to exert your individual influence, that you should make a collective representation to the Shereef of Mecca, the Barbar, and especially to the head of Islam, the Sultan and the high officers, urging and imploring them to save the poorer Mohomedans the loss of precious lives. This can be done by carrying out rigidly precautions for a pure water-supply and for cleansing Camaran and Joddah and all the pilgrim stations in Mecca itself. I would advise you to make such a representation at once by a petition and in detail to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, I would also advise you to establish committees of hadjis here, and in communication with smaller committees in other parts of the Mahomedan world, who would appoint officers, doctors if possible, and others to report upon the state of the drinking-water in the pilgrim stations in Mecca and the latrine arrangements in them. These are facts which you should ascertain. Everything cannot be done at once, and it may be that your efforts may not be extremely successful at first ; and may require some years for their completion ; but in the end you may be expected to deal successfully in saving valuable lives.

Surgeon-Colonel Harvey and Dr. Simpson expressed their concurrence in Mr. Hart's views.

THE KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

BENARES, December 22.

THE eighth annual conference of the Kayastha community takes place here from the 28th instant, Benares having been chosen as the next place of meeting at the conference which assembled at Muttra in 1893. The meeting will be held on the plateau of the old Rajghat Fort, near the Dufferin bridge, kindly placed at their disposal by Major Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate. Numerous tents and shamianas, gaily decorated with bunting, lent by Mr. Brereton, C.S., Chairman of the Municipal Board, have been erected for the accommodation of the delegates, over 1,000 of whom are expected from all parts of India. Munshi Ram Partab, Honorary Magistrate, President of the Reception Committee, assisted by the energetic Secretary, Munshi Raghunandan Prasad, has charge of all the arrangements. The expenditure will be defrayed by subscriptions confined to the Kayastha community of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, though some leading Mahomedans have voluntarily subscribed, thus showing their sympathy with the aims of the community. A programme of each day's proceedings will be drawn up on the assembling of the delegates before the conference opens, but the following are among the principal subjects for discussion, all political and religious questions being strictly debarred. (1) The curtailment of marriage expenses ; (2) the prohibition of early marriages ; (3) sending youths to England for education ; (4) technical education ; (5) the creation of a national fund for the maintenance of widows and orphans, and the education of the children of the poorer members of the Kayastha community ; (6) female education ; (7) the prohibition of members of the community joining any association, whether political or religious, which tends to engender race illfeeling.

THE PITTAPORE CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

MADRAS, December, 23.

JUDGMENT in the big civil suit referred to in the *Pioneer* of the 21st July last, wherein the adopted son of the late zemindar claimed the Pittapore estate held by the Court of Wards in behalf of the alleged natural son, a minor, has just been delivered by the District Judge of Rajahmundry, in favour of the plaintiff. The trial began on the 9th July last, thus lasting over five months, during which 80 witnesses were examined for the plaintiff and 130 for the defence, while the exhibits filed numbered about 500 documents. The case was heard from day to day, except Saturday and Sundays, from 11 to 5. Nine leading native members of the Madras Bar were engaged—Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu with two others, for the plaintiff, and the Hon'ble V. Bashiem Iyengar and Dewan Bahadur Subrahmany Iyer, with four others, for the defendants, the Court of Wards and the minor. After the greater part of the trial Mr. H. T. Ross, District Judge, was relieved by Mr. Mackenzie, who completed the trial. The judgment decrees for the plaintiff for the whole estate, and directs the Court of Wards to account for the expenditure, their legal costs to come out of the estate. It holds that the minor is not the zemindar's son, but was introduced, and accepts as proved four attempts on the part of the Rani to foist a child. The Court of Wards is severely critiicised in the judgment.

THE WAZIRISTAN FIELD FORCE.

KAJURI KACH, December 23.

NEWS from the Wana brigade arrived to-day, stating that they reached Kaniguram on the 21st, the road being very bad and difficult for camels. No regular opposition was met with, through small parties of the enemy occasionally fired on the troops, resulting in two sepoys and few transport animals being wounded. Heliographic communition is temporarily suspended, owing to heavy rain and snow. There is no news of General Symons' brigade.—*Pioneer.*

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	8,516	4,780	85	13,381
Total for 23 weeks...	9,116	5,080	95	14,291
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	328	459	2	799
Per mile of Ry do.	21	28	.....	49
Total to corresponding date do.	750	1,825	8	2,583
Increase for the week ..... Rs. 111				
Ditto to date ..... " 11,708				

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS PADDY FIRST FORECAST OF OUTTURN.

THE latest reports giving the area figures up to the end of November for Government villages show that 303,600 acres more than usual have been sown with this crop. This represents an increase of 6 per cent. on the normal area. The increase is common to all districts, except Madura and Tinnevelly, where there is a considerable deficiency owing to the unfavourable character of the rainfall. Compared with last year, the total area sown is only slightly greater. In the Carnatic districts, the area sown is largely in excess of the average and that of last year, owing to the favourable nature of the North-east monsoon in these tracts.

The estimated average outturn works out to between 12 and 13 annas for the whole Presidency. In Vizagapatam and parts of Kistna, the crops have been injured to some extent by the heavy rains of October. In Madura and Tinnevelly, the early sowings fared badly owing to a deficient South-west monsoon, while in the latter district, the rains of the North-east monsoon were late and insufficient. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, but it stands in need of rain in parts of Kistna, the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts.

MADRAS INDIGO FORECASTE OF OUTTURN.

The reports received show that up to end of November the total area sown with indigo in the Government villages of this Presidency amounted to 449,100 acres, or 33·4 per cent. more than the normal area, and 21·2 per cent. more than the area sown up to the corresponding period of the previous year ; the excess, compared with normal, being general, but specially marked in the Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput and South Arcot districts.

The large area sown, the fair outturn secured last year, and the high prices which then prevailed, have induced the ryots to put in a still greater extent of this crop this year, though prices have since dropped heavily. The yield has been generally fair—nearly 12 annas reported—except in Anantapur, where, in a few places, the crop dried up for want of sufficient and timely rain. Including the further areas which may probably be put in in the Carnatic districts and Vizagapatam, or which are not yet brought to account, the total estimated area for the year in Government villages may finally amount to about 501,000 acres, and the total yield from this area, if prospects remain unchanged, will fall short of the normal production by only 5·0 per cent.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

"Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1894."

IN the last forecast submitted on the 9th October last, it was reported that although the monsoon rain had been generally too heavy for cotton and had impeded weeding operations, still in the best cotton-growing districts the break which had then set in was already improving prospects, and it was hoped that after all the crop would prove to be about 13-16ths of a full average.

But these hopes were dispelled by heavy and continuous rain in the latter half of October, just as the cotton bolls were bursting. Before there was any chance of the crop recovering from this rain, a second fall in the first week in November completed the damage done : Nimar being the only important cotton district to escape this second fall.

The latest reports show that the area sown was slightly in excess of last year's area, and 12 per cent. above the average, but that the outturn have fallen to a lower figure even than that of last year.

The crop is barely 2-3rds of a full average in the district of Wardha and Nagpur, and only half the average in Chhindwara. In Nimar which escaped the latest rain, it is about 3-4ths of the full average, but in the Nerbudda Valley where the rain was specially heavy throughtout the monsoon, it has fallen even below a half.

About a 3-4ths crop is reported from Raipur.

Over the Provinces as a whole, the outturn is estimated at 72,000 bales, or only 62 per cent. of a full outturn. It is 9 per cent. less than the outturn of the preceding year, and 7 per cent. below the average yield of the seven preceding years.

The district details will be found in the accompanying Statement.

The exports of raw cotton in bales during the last six years, ending the 31st March, have been as follows :—

Year.	Bales.
1888-89.....	47,636
1889-90.....	56,561
1890-91.....	55,340
1891-92.....	29,015
1892-93.....	51,752
1893-94.....	39,147

These returns do not represent each a separate season crop.

The amount available for export during the approaching season, will, so far as can be seen, be less than the last year's export, or at any rate no more ; but figures representing gross outturns are after all only rough estimates based on factors of approximate accuracy.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1894-95."

The preparation of the land was interfered with in several districts, owing to the heavy monsoon. Sowing was delayed by late rainfall, and is not yet completed where resowing was necessitated. It is estimated that the area under wheat has contracted, owing to shortness of seed-grain and untimely rains. Germination is now progressing favourably. Prospects are fairly satisfactory, but clear bright weather is required to prevent the recurrence of rust.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

"First Forecast of the Linseed Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1894-95."

The heavy rain at the close of October and beginning of November retarded sowings and necessitated resowing at places, but the same cause enabled a larger area to be sown in place of wheat. The later sown seed is germinating satisfactorily. Present prospects are hopeful, especially in high-lying lands, and in spite of the lateness of sowing an almost average crop may be expected, if fine weather averts the risk of rust.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 15th December 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Edwin Murrell, of Badnera (Berar), a locomotive foreman, in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for coupling and uncoupling railway vehicles from the outside ; Bhawani Das, late secretary, Bijnor Agricultural Society, for a four-roller triple squeeze sugar-cane-pressing machine to be called the "The Babu Mill" ; Dallas Campbell, Indigo planter, of Sewan, Saran, Bengal, for purifying water for use in indigo manufacture ; Stephen Isaac Adams, surveyor, of "Ravenhurst," York Road, Southend-on-Sea, in the County of Essex, in England, for improvements in the construction of bricks for securing a perfect joint and bond ; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of "Siroc

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

A REUTER'S London telegram under Monday's date corrects the figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe wired through the same medium on Saturday as 4,180,000 bales, and which should have been 4,510,000 bales. This is the only news by wire calling for notice in these columns, the markets on the other side, and at New York, having been closed meantime for the holidays.

The Banks, and the Freight Stock, and Share markets have remained closed locally to-day; but business has been transacted in the principal Produce markets.

COTTON has been steady in tone here to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, all round. The transactions for Exporters' account sum up 1,400 bales, of which 550 were contracts for "Fully Good" Dholleras, for March delivery, at Rs. 157 per candy, the balance being made up of purchases of ready new Cotton, say 400 Bengal, at Rs. 140/44; 200 Karanja Ginned at Rs. 170; 150 Akote, at Rs. 166½; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 151 per candy; while the Mills took only 600 bales consisting of 300 ready new Pachora, at Rs. 145; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 137/9; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 144½ per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has become firm in tone to-day, and a moderate amount of business for shippers' account has transpired. *Delhi* has advanced one anna per cwt. in price, and we now quote as follows:—

White Pasey, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4 0	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3 6	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3 10	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3 5	0 "

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day in a steady market, but quotations remain as follows —

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-6 to Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0 to " 6-9-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-2-0 to " 6-5-0	"
do. Red do.	" 5-12-0 to " 6-2-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-8-0	per candy.
do. Mixed	" 39-8-0	" "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,573 bales.
Wheat	7,023 cwts.
Linseed	4,329 "
Rapeseed	4,099 "
Gingelly	17,441 "
Groundnuts	1,967 "
Castorseed	3,033 "
Rice	8,737 "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Athelechmy, 176 tons Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Allepey (9th December) with a cargo of timber.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Paliuce, 1,286 tons, Captain N Serovich, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (15th December) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain F Harrington, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (9th December), via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE s s Guernsey, 1,839 tons. Captain John Pettersen, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Rangoon (15th December) with a cargo of timber and cutch. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Burma Trading Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 760 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Karachi (23rd December) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Curris, Mr Shrewsbury, Mr Wright, Lieut Warden, Mr C Jamsetjee, Mr Panchared, Mr and Miss Bolleau, 3 natives, and 400 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P N O Co's s s Rosetta 3,039 tons, captain J W F Brown, cleared yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China, and Australian Mails a General cargo and the following passengers:—for Sydney Mr G W Macpherson, Miss macpherson, Mr and Mrs Cuffe Mr J R wilson, Mr W S Howe Mr Jas Palloch and servant and Mr F Dearmondy, for Yokohoma.—Mr Soma, and Mr Ono. For HongKong—Miss M Davidson for Colombo—Mr Bhayjee, and son Mr T Seigen, and Mr Van Sigher and son.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Bhundara (s)	Harrington	Calcutta, Dec 9.
	Guernsey (s)	Pettersen	Rangoon, Dec 15.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Dec 23.
	Pollice (s)	Serwich	Calcutta, Dec 15.
	Athelechmy (brig).	Nacoda	Alleppy, Dec 9.
26	Khandalla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta.
	Java (s)	Boon	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
26	Singapore (s)	Canepa	Genoa.

The steamer Rosetta, Captain Brown, obtained her por clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pollice, for Calcutta.
" R Rubattino, for Genoa.
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
21 Nuddea s ..... Cave ..... Bombay, Dec 8.
Sultan s ..... Collin ..... Aden, Nov 29.
Falconhurst sp ... Ad onson ... Malte S Islands, Nov 8

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamers City of Cambridge, Katoria and Maharaja; and barque Sir Lancelot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Sawyer, Major, Bo, A A G. on leave, from Mhow.
Blundell, Major Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 26.

Salmon, Lt Col, Bengal, 3d I H C, on leave, from Ellichpur.
Davidson, Lieut, Ms, on leave, from Ellichpur.
Tonge, Lieut, Bo, R E, for embarkation, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.

Rooke, Lieut, Bo, Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Mein, Capt, Punjab, 5th P I, on leave, to Kohat.

DECEMBER 26.

Nicols, Capt, Lane Fusirs, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th December, 1894.

There will be class firing at Coorla on Saturday next the 29th inst. from 3-30 p.m. till dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th December, 1894.

1. The Regiment will take part in the customary new years day Parade on the 1st proximo at an hour to be notified hereafter.
2. The Regiment will parade at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade ground for commanding officers parade to practice the few-de-joie with Blank Ammunition.
All members intending to be present at the new years Brigade parade are requested to attend.
Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.
Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Blank ammunition will be issued on parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th December, 1894.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·967
Temperature of the Air	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·6
Dew Point	59·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·603
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·6
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	58·9
General Directions of wind	N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	384

From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK—PILCHER—December 26, at Christ Church' Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. J. A. Sellar, M. A., Chaplain of Ghorepuri, George Clark, Bank of Bombay, to Helena Matilda, youngest daughter of G. E. Pilcher, Esqr. of Bombay.

KHANDALLA.

DEATH.

HUGHES—December 23, at Khandalla, of peritonitis, Arthur L. B. Hughes, Captain, 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEALE—December 11, at Cuttack, the wife of T C Beale Madras Salt Revenue Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHORTER—MARTIN—December 4, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev H T Otley, Richard Edmund, eldest son of the late Richard Miller Shorter, to Letitia (Letide) Ann, daughter of the late Robert Martin, South Abbey, Youghal, Co Cork.

DEATH.

KNIGHT—December 23, at Devikulam, Travancore, Mrs May Knight.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

FOR conciseness and completeness the Official Year Book of New Zealand for 1894, prepared by the Registrar-General, under instructions from the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Seddon, can have few equals in its own particular line. The book, which constitutes the third annual issue, brings down official information to the end of the year 1893 and in some instances much later. The first part consists of a sketch of the history, constitution, and government of the Colony; the second is composed of statistical information; the third is devoted to articles on special subjects, and the fourth to descriptions of land districts. The total estimated population of New Zealand, when the publication was compiled, was 714,258 persons, comprised of 672,265 Europeans, about 42,000 Maoris, 5,000 half-castes, and 4,000 Chinese. The most remarkable feature of the return regarding the latter class of subjects was that only seventeen of them were females. The legislation passed in 1881 imposing a tax on every Chinaman landing in the colony has had the desired effect of retarding Mongolian immigration. In 1881 the Chinese population had risen to over five thousand, but it has since been declining year by year, large numbers leaving the country every season. The arrivals, which were over a thousand in 1881, went down to five only ten years later. It may be that this summary settlement of the problem how to keep from the colonial labour market a race at once the most frugal and industrious in the world will be rendered abortive by the political upheaval that is almost certain to follow the conclusion of the war in the Far East. If the flood-gates of immigration should be made wider to the Yellow Race by the opening up of the country, the poll-tax, heavy as it is, will no longer suffice to keep John Chinaman at a distance. Not to be outdone, the New Zealanders will then probably emulate the example of New South Wales, where the poll-tax, originally levied thirteen years ago, has been raised to a practically prohibitive amount, £100, and vessels are forbidden to carry to the colony more than one Chinese passenger to every 300 tons. But while the Colonial Government treat the heathen Chinee with scant consideration, the day when they were justly accused of ill-treating the Maoris has long since passed away. The Aborigines Protection Society will be pleased to learn that the rapid decrease in the Maori population, noticeable between 1881 and 1886, no longer continues; for, on the other hand, there has been an actual increase. The tendency to racial diminution amongst a people "possessed of great intelligence, susceptible of civilising influences, and owners of an immense area of land," has been the subject of careful inquiry, and it has been found that amongst the chief causes are an excessive infantile mortality, owing to improper food, exposure, want of ordinary care, and cleanliness; the fact that the constitutions of the parents are often undermined; the continual intertribal marriages resulting in diminished fruitfulness and enfeebled constitutions; and the habit of living in crowded whares. A very hopeful sign in regard to the race whom Macaulay pictured as gazing over London Bridge upon a ruined city, is the interest they take in education. The children evince marked aptitude for learning, and for many years the Government schools have done solid work in giving the natives an English education. There are four constituencies, each sending a Maori to the House of Representatives. These members take a keen and intelligent interest in all questions affecting their people, and are well able to hold their own on the floor of the House, where they usually speak through an interpreter. There are also two Maoris in the Legislative Council.

Turning to the trade statistics, we find that the value of imports fell by degrees from £7,326,208 in 1884 to £5,430,050 in 1888. From that date they steadily revived up to 1892, when they amounted to six and three-quarter million sterling. Last year, however, there was a decline of more than three-and-half per cent. upon the total. Since 1885 the value of New Zealand produce exported has been every year far in excess of the value of the imports despite the fall in prices of wool and mutton. It might, therefore, have been expected that the rise in the value of imports, observable during the previous quinquennium, would have been maintained last year, but owing to a variety of causes—not by any means indicating generally decreased consumption—such is not the case. Clothing, drapery, &c., represent under twenty-eight per cent. of the total imports, which is a very much smaller proportion than was customary only a few years ago. There is a also a considerable decline in the quantity of metal, machinery, and implements imported, although we do not find great things being done in the way of local manufacturing enterprise. The returns go to show that the average consumption of sugar per head of the European population is no less than 88·89lbs. Great as this consumption is when compared with the modest 3·20lbs. of Italy, New Zealand only stands fifth on the list, South Australia being an easy first with 102·11lbs. and Western Australia second with 93·51lbs. The United Kingdom is a long way behind with 68·99lbs. of sugar per head of the population. Australasia also outrivals all competitors in regard to tea, the consumption in that part of the world ranging from 10-70 lbs. for each person in Western Australia, to 5·35 lbs. in Tasmania. The United Kingdom comes next with 4·70 lbs. and Canada with 3·69lbs. It would seem that wherever the British go to colonise, they take with them a fondness for the non-inebriating cup, such as no other race can equal. It is noteworthy that in no continental countries, except in Holland and Russia, does the average consumption per caput exceed half-a-pound yearly. In Spain—perhaps because the juicy grape is there ready to hand—the consumption is only 0·01lb. But, whatever may be the case in Spain, in New Zealand there has, during the last eleven years, been a marked decline in the consumption of alcoholic beverages both amongst the colonists and the aborigines. Here the United Kingdom leads the way, South Australia coming next, then Germany, and then Holland, New Zealand standing eleventh on the list. In tobacco also the consumption in the latter country is, proportionately to population, less than in the chief colonies of Australia, very much less than in the United States and below the average of most European countries. However the United Kingdom has to take a seat still further down the list, and shares with Italy and Spain the character of being most abstemious in the use of the pipe.

While the imports to New Zealand from the United Kingdom declined very considerably, those from India and Ceylon showed an increase of no less than fifty-five per cent., the total amount being £265,760 as compared with £171,716 in the previous year. The Year-Book gives no explanation of this increase, but so far as we can gather from other sources it is due to development upon natural lines. The imports consisting chiefly of the rice, castor-oil, and wool-packs came mainly from Colombo and Rangoon. It seems that ships taking cargo to New Zealand from Calcutta or Rangoon do not return to those places, but load with wool or other colonial produce for England. The increase in trade with other English Colonies, which the statistics reveal, will give encouragement to those who concur in the opinions recently submitted to her Majesty's Ministers by Lord Jersey, in his report on the Ottawa Conference, as to the immense importance of developing commercial intercourse between all parts of Queen Victoria's dominions. The wool exported last year from New Zealand was far in excess of the totals of any previous twelve months. During the last decade the wool clip has increased by 64 per cent., notwithstanding that the rabbit pest has not diminished but rather grown worse. The development of wool production is, of course, mainly due to the greater number of sheep, which have multiplied at the rate of over half a million yearly. The returns show that the tendency of this increase is towards the multiplication of the smaller flocks whose owners are better able to cope with the rabbit difficulty than the large runholders. Frozen meat now takes second place among the exports of New Zealand produce, and the prospects for the trade are regarded as hopeful. Prices have been desperately low of late, but Mr. Dilnot Sladden, who writes a special article on the frozen meat trade, expresses his belief that in the future prime sheep will rarely fail to command such a price as will enable a good farmer to live and make a profit. Although, as before intimated, the trade with the United Kingdom declined in value during the twelve months, the Year-Book reminds us that after India and Ceylon and the United States, the Australasian colonies are the best customers the home traders have. In other words these colonies with a population of four millions receive from Great Britain exports which are two-thirds of the value of similar exports to British India, with its 281,000,000 inhabitants. The circumstances of the county are exactly the reverse of those of India. In view of the comparatively limited population the main products of the Australian colonies must for years to come arise from the work of the sheep farmer, the agriculturist, and the miner. Large areas of land capable of improvement and lucrative occupation and considerable mineral resources await further development, and so long as this is the case no such increase in manufactures can be looked for as would enable colonial to supercede English goods in any material degree. The consumption per head may fall somewhat in the future, as the proportion of adults decrease owing to the lessened immigration, now that the plan of paying a portion of the passage money of immigrants has been abandoned, and that the gold fever is a thing of the past. But the relatively high rates of wages and the absence of any widespread pauperism is calculated to maintain a standard of living far above that existing in the old world. The growth of the population of Australasia may thus be expected to develope the demand for British products. On these grounds the decline of trade with the mother-country, which is noticeable in the returns of New Zealand and some of the other colonies last year is to be regarded as being due to the universal depression of commerce, rather than as indicating a permanent diminution of trade.

IT is gratifying to find that at least an infinitesimal amount of progress is shown in the annual report on the operations of the Postal Life Assurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the past year. Still the results are very unsatisfactory, for out of over forty-seven thousand servants of all grades in the Postal Department, on March 31, only fourteen hundred—2·9 per cent., to be accurate—had insured their lives. As in previous years the percentage was highest in the grades of supervising officers, but 244 new policies of the aggregate value of three and-a-half lakhs were granted against 233 issued in the previous year for about a similar sum. The telegraph officials appreciate the advantages offered by the scheme more than the postal hands, for which sixty of the former insured for a lakh and forty thousand, a hundred and eighty postmen only insured for two lakhs and fifteen thousand. The total sum realised on account of premia on both old and new policies amount to eighty-six thousand rupees as compared with seventy-three thousand the previous year. Claims to the extent of thirty-five thousand rupees were discharged during the year, practically double the amount of the preceding year, whilst policies representing a gross insurance of thirty-three thousand either lapsed, were surrendered or cancelled. The scheme of monthly allowances made no further progress during the year, only one new contract for an immediate monthly allowance being entered into while another contract was cancelled. It seems a waste of time and energy carrying on the scheme at all, and it would doubtless be to the advantage of the department as well as to the assured if an arrangement were made to hand over the whole concern to a private insurance company. In the hope, however, of helping on the scheme its benefits are now offered to school-masters and other extraneous agents, who may perhaps slightly increase the lists.

A NAVAL correspondent in Bombay has been writing to a service journal at Home advocating the abolition of the Indian Marine, and the augmentation of officers and men on the turret-ships in harbour. As to the former, he says, the best plan would be to "sweep away the Royal Indian Marine establishment, and devote the money thus saved to the maintenance of a larger number of effective British ships in the squadron, after the plan of the Australasian colonies." Our contemporary, we are glad to see, lends no countenance to either scheme. As to the turret-ships, it points out that the two harbour defence vessels belong to the period when the higher policy of defence had been forgotten, and at the best are mere floating forts. Indeed, they are armed with land service guns, and while possibly they may play a useful part in the defence of the harbour if a few stray cruisers attempted a raid, they could in that case be manned, and partly officered, too, at a pinch, by land gunners. It would be simply wasteful, therefore, urges our service contemporary, in the present dearth of officers for the fleet, to increase the supply in peace-time for these vessels. There are at present a captain and six lieutenants locked up in these vessels, two of the latter being appointed for torpedo-boat duties. Harbour service, our contemporary fears, is making somebody forgetful of what the exact sum and value of these two vessels is in the scheme of Imperial defence. As to the Indian Marine, the service paper advocates the scheme, put forward some time ago, of placing it in exactly the same position to the Royal Navy as the Staff Corps stands to the Army—a scheme which seems most pregnant with good.

IT is impossible not to appreciate the dry humour of the Port Trust officials, whose report on a moist subject appears in the excerpts from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Trustees, to be found in another column. Complaints of illness arising from offensive odours of the water in the docks having been made from time to time, the Trustees submitted samples of the water from the docks, top and bottom, to the Chemical Analyser to Government, and to Messrs. Kemp and Co. for analysis. At the same time they decided to make a comparison between that and local drinking water. After the analyses had been made and reported upon it was found that though the two analysts differ upon minor details, they are agreed that "B" is the worst and "E" the best. The worst specimen compares favourably with the most recent analysis of drinking water supplied to the city. And the Trustees observe that they are not concerned with any fine points as to the value of chemical analysis for determining the quality of water for potable purposes, it is sufficient for them to know that the results of analysis show that the water in the docks whether taken from the surface or the bottom is practically as pure as the water in the harbour, and is in fact singularly pure from sewage contamination. The Trustees are sending their report to Government; it would be as well if they also sent a copy to the Municipality for information.

ONE of the few occurrences in India one never expects to see is the arrival of next week's mail before this week's. But in Hongkong they may hope for this for they have seen it, and would have seen it again had it not been for the Post Office authorities at Singapore. It appears that the Messageries Maritimes steamer Yarra, with the London mails of the 9th November, arrived at Singapore at 7 o'clock, on the night of December 7, and next morning, at 7 o'clock, the P. and O. steamer Peninsular, carrying the mails of a week later was signalled. As the Yarra had to call at Saigon, the Post Office authorities at Singapore decided to take the mails out of that steamer, and forward them to Hongkong by the Peninsular, as otherwise the mail of November 9 would have arrived in Hongkong some twenty-four, if not thirty-six, hours after those of November 16. As it was, the mails of both dates reached on the same day. A year ago it will be remembered that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental outshipped the French mail steamer under somewhat similar circumstances, and delivered her mails of a week later several hours before the Messageries' vessel with mails of a week earlier arrived in port

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE COMMAND OF THE CHINESE FLEET.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Tientsin stating that an Edict has been issued which maintains Admiral Ting in his command of the Chinese fleet.

The foreign officers of the fleet declared that the charges of cowardice and incapacity brought against Admiral Ting were unjust, and that they would resign if he were punished.

SINCERITY OF CHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS DOUBTED.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 25.

In official circles at Tokio the sincerity of the present peace negotiations that China is seeking to open, is strongly doubted.

JAPAN AND COREA.

SPREAD OF THE TONGHAK REBELLION.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 26.

The Tonghak rebellion in Corea is spreading. The insurgents have burned and captured several towns. The Corean Government is borrowing five million yen from the Japanese.

THE ESPIONAGE SCANDALS.

NEW REPRESSIVE LAWS.

PARIS, Dec. 24.

General Mercier, the Minister of War, introduced a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies for punishing with death any treason or espionage on the part of officers and soldiers.

M. Jaures, a Socialist Deputy, declared that further legislation was unnecessary, and that Captain Dreyfus ought to have been shot under the present law, but was spared on account of his being an officer.

These remarks led to a violent scene in the Chamber, one result of which has been the arrangement of a duel between M. Jaures and M. Barthon, the Minister of Public Works, to take place to-morrow morning.

A DUEL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

The duel arranged between M. Jaures and M. Barthon took place this morning without result.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF GERMAN PARTICIPATION.

The German Embassy here, in consequence of the repeated attacks made by the Press on accounts of its alleged participation in the espionage plots, has issued an official announcement that the Embassy has had no dealings whatever with Captain Dreyfus.

THE HEALTH OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived to-day, and is now powerless to walk.

Dec. 25.

Lord Randolph Churchill is suffering from general paralysis and not locomotor ataxy. The patient is only semi-conscious and in a highly critical condition.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The statement made that the departure of the new Governor of Bombay had been fixed for 21st February is incorrect. Lord Sandhurst proceeds to India, per P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, which vessel eaves Brindisi, on February 3rd.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

In an interview accorded to a representative of Reuter's Agency, Captain Younghusband said that the British hold on Chitral and Hunza largely lessens the danger on the northern frontier of India. He urged the construction of a direct railway between Peshawur and Chitral, which would complete the security of this portion of the frontier.

Captain Younghusband also expressed his opinion that Russia, China, and Great Britain were virtually in accord with each other on the frontier question.

THE INDIAN PILGRIM TRAFFIC TO MECCA.

Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, has sent a despatch to the Viceroy, which it is believed will lead to some of the reasonable grievances of Indian pilgrims to Mecca being remedied.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Sultan of Turkey has finally declined to allow Mr. Jewett, the proposed American delegate, to accompany the Commission of Enquiry into the alleged Armenian outrages.

THE WHITES AND NEGROES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

Great racial bitterness has arisen between the Whites and Negroes in Alabama and Georgia, and the animosity is rapidly extending. Several conflicts have already taken place between the two factions. The authorities have been compelled to call out the militia to restore order.

ACCIDENT TO NUBAR PACHA.

CARIO, Dec. 26.

NubarPacha has had a severe fall, and broken his ankle joint.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Bishop of Hereford is dead.

THE BELUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The Beluch-Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Chaman, on the 24th inst., the boundary having been demarcated to within fifteen miles of Chaman.

THE INCINERATING SYSTEM.

The military have now under consideration the extension of the incinerating system to cantonments, both in hills and plains, with a view to preventing further pollution of the subsoil which is believed to be at the root of enteric outbreaks. The main difficulty is the cost of fuel, but this is likely to be overcome.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The Congress opened this afternoon. The attendance was larger than the previous meetings, the arrangements being remarkably good. The Hon'ble Mr. Rungiah Naidu commenced the proceedings by welcoming the delegates on behalf of the reception committee. During a long speech he emphatically repudiated all the visionary and revolutionary character attributed by enemies and claimed a thoroughly practical and legitimate character of loyalty to such elements as make for conservative as well as progressive effect in British Indian rule. They took their stand on the Proclamation of 1858, and until that is formally withdrawn the people will demand the fulfilment of their aspirations. He charged the English bureaucracy as being selfish,and in order to prove this to theBritish the Congress had strengthened its organization in England ; he also attacked official Europeans whose opposition, he said, was being strengthened by the non-official Anglo-Indians. The Congressmen felt that the great dream of unity of the Indian people is about to be realized. Rajah Sir Ramasamy Moodlyar proposed, and Rajah Rampal Singh seconded the election of Mr. Webb as president. Mr. Webb, in an able and moderately-worded address argued in favour of outsiders being good judges of the affairs of the large population governed by the dominant class. He paid a tribute of respect to the Civil Servants, whose services may, perhaps, for generations to come be necessary, but they must not impede the gradual application of principles other than those laid down fully half a century ago. Parliament should be more an Imperial assembly. He urged the modification of the Arms Act, reduction of the Home Charges, amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists, more adequate representation in the Councils, separation of executive and judicial functions, trial by jury, impartiality towards Europeans charged with crime, and a decrease of facilities for drinking liquors.

A DARING RAILWAY ROBBERY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, Dec. 26.

Mr. Venkatrao Inamdar, Native Judge of Bijapur, lost a box, containing nearly Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery and cash whilst travelling from Bombay. On Sunday last, at Khandalla, five Artillery men belonging to the 36th Battery got into the second-class carriage, where complainant and two Parsees were seated. The men were said to be drunk and noisy at Lanowli. Complainant and others shifted to the next half-carriage, complainant leaving the luggage in the carriage. When leaving Talegaon they heard sounds of a box being broken. Messrs. Pestonjee Ardasir Wadia and Ruttonji Panday and complainant opened the door between the two compartments, when the latter found his despatch-box broken and papers missing. He also missed a box containing jewellery and cash worth about Rs.80. When he arrived at Kirkee he reported the matter to the station-master, pointing out the soldiers, four of whom attempted to escape from the window on to the up line, one falling and hurting himself so badly that he was taken to the hospital. The rest are placed under arrest in the quarter-guard. None of the missing property was found from them. But the silk handkerchief from the box was found in the lavatory where one soldier had hid himself. A search was made on the down line, and Rs. 4,000 worth of the missing property was discovered between Talegaon and Kirkee. To-day Rs. 1,500 more of jewellery was discovered. A search is being made along the line for further property. The accused who deny having stolen the property are in custody at Kirkee, but will be brought into Poona, and charged.

MR. J. JACOB.

Mr. Jacob, acting Sessions Judge, who left for Belgaum this evening, received an ovation at the station, where couches, chairs, and lights had been provided. Mr. Jacob, however went straight to his carriage, which was surrounded by native gentlemen, who literally smothered him with garlands and flowers. Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, came to see him off. As the train left the station loud cheers and shouts of "Jacob Saheb Maharaj" were raised.

THE BURMA-CEYLON SPORTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

Rangoon beat Colombo in the Four-oared Race easily.

The cricket match, Burma vs. Ceylon, ended in a draw this afternoon. Burma scored 145 in the first innings and 167 for ten wickets in the second, when the innings was declared closed. Ceylon's score was 110 in the first innings and 144, for five wickets, in the second.

THE WAZIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The Waziristan Force has yet met with no organised opposition, but is undergoing trying experiences of forming a target for Waziri sharpshooters. Military opinion is divided as to whether the Waziris will yet show fight in a determined fashion. Our columns are now in the heart of their country without meeting with any opposition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

NAPLES, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Danera, left here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden (extra), left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java (extra), arrived here from Bombay on the morning of 24th instant.

HONGKONG, Dec. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai (extra), left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie from Bombay arrived this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here the day before yesterday, morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 26.

Orient steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

The German East Afria Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee), on Monday, 24th instant, at 2 p.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Trouddy left Aden for Zanzibar on Monday, 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo, left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Market closed until Thursday,

As at present arranged the Select Committee on the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill and the Cotton Duties Bill will only present their report next Thursday, but possibly it may be considered at the same meeting of Council.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

There is a growing and uneasy belief in Lancashire that what you have been agitating for during the last eight months will be granted and that import duties on cotton goods and yarns will be reimposed in India. It is pretty gen erally stated that exports to Bombay have been stimulated for some time past by this expectation, the importers and shippers being anxious to avoid the payment of such duties, and also seeing a possible source of profit in the protection which they will afford to stocks held in India at the time of their enactment. It is believed in Manchester that the existence of such accumulated stocks will tend to make the importers, native and European, who hold the stocks, and the shippers in this country who may be interested, active or passive advocates of such duties. In view of this possibility the Bi-metallic League is organising a meeting of producers—employers and wage-earners alike—who are in sympathy with the recent resolution of the Machester Chamber of Commerce, urging the home Government to adopt the policy of international bimetallism, which has been advocated by the Indian Government for twelve years past, in order to obviate the necessity for such duties. The meeting is to be held in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday next, and its object will be the endorsement of the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce and the appointment of a deputation to press it on the attention of the Secretary of State for India, and through him upon that of the home Government. In regard to the question the *Manchester Guardian* says : "It has been frequently urged that this is primarily a producer's question, and it concerns the wage-earner equally with the employer. The attempt to remedy the evil which is undermining the finances of India by the establishment of a fictitious gold standard there has completely failed ; exchange continues to recede, and the position of the Indian Government is consequently worse now than it was at the beginning of the financial year. It has been somewhat speciously argued that it will be unwise to press the resolution, as the Government might be induced to approve the proposed duties rather than adopt a policy which they have hitherto opposed. The argument is an empty one, inasmuch as no other alternative is presented. The plan advocated by the English official delegates to the Brussels Conference, "a gold standard with or without a gold currency," has been tried, and has made the position worse than it was before ; and there is no reasonable probability even of the technical success of the scheme. An Indian banker truly remarks in the *Statist* that the phrase "the sooner India gets a gold standard the better" implies "the postponement of the measure to the Greek Kalends." Manufacturers may well consider whether they are prepared to face a continual advance of Indian import duties—for a 5 per cent. duty, according to Mr. Barclay Chapman, would only be the prelude to higher rates—and a suspension of railway extension in India ; and wage-earners may also well consider that a continued decline in the aggregate gold value of our exports must mean a continued diminution of the monetary wages fund. Already the opponents of free coinage in the United States are demanding an average reduction of 20 per cent. in wages as essential to the prosperity of industry, and an advance of railway rates as essential to the financial stability of the American carrying system. Your readers will be surprised to learn that the granting of permission to the Government of India to take steps to re-establish its financial equilibrium in accordance with the plan unanimously urged by the people of the country will lead to "a suspension of railway extention." That is the last effect of the measure that your readers in Bombay will have expected. I learn that the subject of cotton import duties has been brought by Lord Elgin under the urgent consideration of the India Office, and that it is almost certain that legislation on the subject will be proposed some weeks before Mr. Westland makes his Budget statement.

In his speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship N. Company this week, the chairman, Sir Thomas Sutherland, did not give a cheerful account of the situation, and incidentally he shewed how largely its adverse features are a consequence of the silver and gold exchange difficulty. The loss in passage money to Australia, notwithstanding the Coolgardie and other gold fevers, has been £70,000 within the last three years, and that is obviously a consequence of the extreme depression in the Australasian colonies, arising from the general, abnormal, and continuous fall in the gold prices of Australasian productions. The outward passage money to India has been reduced 20 per cent. and here, this having been necessary in order to meet the difficulties of exchange. There has been a falling off in trade between Great Britain and China, but an enlargement of the trade between China and Continental ports, which latter is no doubt due to some extent to the establishment of direct Continental lines to the Far East, but is also due to the increased exportation from the Continent of material for use in the manufacturing industries of the Far East. There has been "a disastrous competition from the German lines from Antwerp, Bremen, and Hamburg, and even from Middlesbrough." Sir Thomas thinks that it is too early yet to be hopeful that the result of the war between China and Japan will be the opening up of the former country to a vastly expanded trade. It is of course possible, as he suggests, that the first effect may be a disturbed Chinese Empire and increased hatred of the foreigner ; but most people will take a more sanguine view. On one important question, however, Sir Thomas gave no uncertain evidence. The successful rivalry of Bombay with Manchester and the "enormous strides" which Japan is making in cotton spinning and manufacturing, with the development of the same industries in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, he attributes to the fall in the gold price of silver. As a shipowner engaged in the carrying trade of the region in question, Sir Thomas is an expert witness on the theory of "geographical position," and he unhesitatingly sweeps it on one side as an explanation of the phenomena.

"What is the object of the *Times*," asks the *Statist*, "in writing down the Manchester Ship Canal Company? Is it really only to frighten the public in the hope of discouraging municipal enterprise or what? The Canal is a great English enterprise, and it is certainly not desirable to make its position harder by exaggerating its difficulties and blinking its advantages. It is generally known that the expenditure of the Canal has been extravagant, and that it will be many years, therefore, before the holders of shares can expect a dividend. Everybody knows likewise that the present year has been exceedingly bad in trade. But reasonable people do not judge the results of an enterprise by the earnings in the first year that enterprise is opened, and at a time of exceptional agricultural, commercial, and industrial depression. The Canal was opened at the beginning of the year, but practically it was not ready for traffic, and got scarcely any, till four or five months later. Then the railway companies lowered their rates to meet the competition, so that it is estimated the loss to the companies, is about £400,000 per annum. In spite of all, the October earnings show a handsome increase upon previous months, and even the *Times* admits earnings exceeding £80,000 for the first ten months of the year. Our information is that the earnings are larger. But let that pass. The *Times* further says that the prospects are as bad as ever ; our information is that next year promises to be decidedly better. However, we do not expect a very great improvement while prices continue as low as at present ; on the contrary, we are looking for commercial failures at home and abroad."

Bombay readers will remember that rather more than twelve months ago there was a collision in the Sea of Japan between the Chishima-Kan, a Japanese war cruiser, and the Ravenna, a steamer belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The man-of-war sank, and several lives were lost. The Emperor of Japan, as owner of the Chishima-Kan, thereupon commenced an action in the local court of Her Britannic Majesty against the Company, claiming as damages dols. 850,000 and costs. The answer of the defendants was that the collision was entirely due to the improper navigation of the Japanese ship, and as the Ravenna had sustained damage they applied for permission to lodge a counter-claim for dols. 100,000. The Japanese authorities contended that they had a right to have their case heard without having to submit to counter-claims ; and, further, that the Emperor had sovereign rights in the court, and that the principle that "the Crown can do no wrong" applied in this instance. But, more than this, it was contended that even if the Emperor was not to be treated as "the Crown" in that court, the law to be applied was the law of Japan, because the collision occurred in Japanese waters ; and that, inasmuch as Japanese law could in those circumstances give no remedy, a British court could give none. Chief Justice Hannen and the Assistant Judge decided that the Company could file a counter-claim ; that the collision took place on the high seas, on the waterway of nations; and that as to the Emperor of Japan being considered to be "the Sovereign," the Chief Justice said that he agreed with the judge in the lower court that "the Sovereign" in that court and in every English court is and must be Her Majesty the Queen. From this decision the Emperor has appealed to the Privy Council, and the matter has been referred to the Lords of the Judicial Committee, together with a petition from the surviving relatives of the Japanese who were drowned in the collision. It appears that seventy-six lives were lost, of whom six were officers, six warrant officers, twenty petty officers, and forty-two ordinary sailors. The widows and children and other relatives of most of these people having lodged in the court at Japan sixty-seven separate claims under Lord Campbell's Act (9 and 10 Vict. 93), the amounts varying from $7,000 to $1,000, the court decided in favour of the claimant's. Against this decision the Heninsular and Oriental Company are appealing to the Privy Council, but the first question to be decided is the important one of jurisdiction, and then who was to blame for the collision. There are many interesting points in international law involved, and the appeal will be watched with great interest not only by the parties personally interested but by the general public.

A Conference convened by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Bryce) was held at Whitehall for the purpose of discussing the subject of light railways. In a letter of invitation to various public bodies interested in the movement the Permanent Secretary of the Department, (Sir Courteney Boyle) stated that the object of the Conference was to discuss (1) how far the usual requirements of the Board of Trade as to constructing and working new railways might fairly be relaxed, especially in case of lines built through sparsely populated and agricultural districts ; (2) whether additional legal facilities for obtaining powers to construct tramroads and light railways were necessary or desirable. It had been represented to the Board of Trade that light railways might have great utility and importance as a means of assisting those who suffer from the depression in agriculture, by affording them easy and inexpensive means of bringing their produce to the best market. It had also been urged, that they would relieve populous urban districts by giving special opportunities to workpeople to travel in and out of towns at a minimum of cost, or by making it easier for manufactories to be established in suburban or country districts. The Department, however, wanted to have put before them practical proposals which would enable them to decide how far a demand for economy in construction would justify relaxation of any of their usual requirements now enforced in the interest of safe working, and whether a change in the law by which necessary powers might be more easily or cheaply obtained would be likely to be followed by any considerable development of the modes of transport contemplated. At the close of the meeting a Committee was appointed, and will report in a month's time on all those questions. Meanwhile Mr. Bryce thought it necessary to make one more point absolutely clear. There can be no question of State money for such enterprises. They are too local for such help, and must be made at the cost of those whose shoes will pinch them if they fail. The same view is taken in Prussia and, I believe, in other countries where light railways have succeeded. That the "province," or, as we should say, the county, should take part in such undertakings is held abroad to be right and proper, though even in their case the matter is left entirely to their own uninfluenced decision. Thus in Prussia the Rhine Province refuses any such help to light railways,while Brandenburg and Pomerania give it. Ireland and India are the two great instances to the contrary, and many remain convinced that the possibility of a State guarantee should be absolutely and for all time excluded. But no doubt Mr. Bryce is right in putting that thorny problem aside for the present, and in calling upon local energies and resources to do the work. With the out-of-doors discussion that will now begin, and with the Report in view, all these questions will no doubt be a good deal clarified in the course of the next few weeks. The money question has its difficulties, but they should not prove insuperable. There is the great fact, proved by Indian experience, that a 2ft. 6in. gauge railway can be made for a quarter of the cost of an ordinary railway. To make 100 miles of it drawing traffic over all that area costs no more than to make twenty-five miles of the latter.

Contracts for new vessels with an aggregate capacity of about 40,000 tons were entered into last month by Scotch shipbuilding firms. This rather considerable total exceeds by about 10,000 tons the average amount of tonnage launched monthly in Scotland during the first eleven months of the current year. It is undestood that some of the vessels ordered in November were to replace others sold by British shipowners to foreign purchasers. In other cases the temptation has been the low prices accepted by builders rather than any improvement in the freight market. No inferences are drawn, therefore, from the increased business indicative of a distinct revival of the ship building industry. The tonnage launched in Scotland last month was small, reaching only 19,849 tons, all of it being turned out on the Clyde. Among the larger steamers ordered last month are three for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, two for Messrs. Lamport and Holt ,of Liverpool, and two of 4,500 tons dead weight, each for Spanish owners. The total launching in Scotland this year to November 30, amount to 324,953 tons, against 274,743 tons in the corresponding portion of 1893, 363,855 tons in that of 1892, 332,412 tons in 1891, and 369,626 tons in 1890. It will be seen, therefore, that the amount of work done in 1894 falls below that of any of these years except 1893.

The interesting and instructive analysis of the export trade in cotton yarns and cloths by Mr. Alderman Emmott, of Oldham, which appeared in the *Economist* of Saturday last, has been reprinted for circulation by the Bimetallic League. The most interesting table is that showing the growth of the trade during two periods of 20 years, a bimetallic and monometallic period respectively. This table we recast in the following form :—

	Exports, in millions of lbs., yards, or sterling. Average.		Percentage Average. Increase.		
	1850. 1871-3.		1891-3.	1871-3.	1891-3.
Yarn ..... lb.	131·4	206·9	228·3	57	10·4
Cloth (yards)—					
India	314·4	1,041·9	1,973·7	231	89·0
Total Eastern Countries and Mexico	425·6	1,545·1	2,723·0	263	76·0
Other Countries	932·6	1,932·5	2,089·9	109	7·0
Total cloth ..... yards	1,338·2	3,497·7	4,813·0	179	37·2
				Decrease.	
Total value ..... £	28·25	76·78	67·04	171	11·5

It will be seen from the table that the increases in quantity were proportionately very much greater, not only to silver but to gold using countries during the period when there was practically (allowing for the mere interest, freight, and insurance charges on the bullion movements one way or the other) an absolutely steady rate of exchange between gold and silver throughout the world in consequence of the free coinage of both metals in the ratio of 15½ to 1 by the French Government. It may be urged that the percentages for the earlier period are on smaller quantities than those of the latter ; but, bearing in mind the transport and other difficulties with which the trade had then to contend as compared with the facilities for distribution of which the later period has had the advantage, they do not the less testify to a more vigorous expansion during the bimetallic than during the monometallic period. But even if we dismiss the percentages it will be seen that in the case of yarns the absolute increase in the bimetallic was nearly four times the in crease in the monometallic period (75,500,000lb., as against 21.400,000lb.) ; and in the case of cloth, taking the total exports to the whole world, the absolute increase in the bimetallic period was nearly double the increase in the monometallic period, being 2,139,000,000 yards in the former, an gainst only 1,316,000, 000 yards in the later.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* MADRAS.

The great cricket match between the Western and the Southern Presidencies of India commenced yesterday under very favourable circumstances. The teams look evenly matched. Most of the visitors being known to the local spectators as those once playing against the Bombay Parsees in Madras and some as playing at Poona and Ganeshkhind about two years ago, the crowd took great interest in the match. His Excellency Lord Harris was present during the day and watched the game from start to finis. The Governor also presided at tiffin when both teams lunched together in the pavilion. Play was punctually started at 11-30, the number of spectators in the early part of the day being but scanty. A large party from Government House accompanied his Excellency the Governor. Towards afternoon the number of spectators increased, and the crowd eventually swelled to the usual size of a Bombay cricket audience. The display of the visitors was much better than expected, and their fielding was very similar to that of the Parsees. In batting too the visitors are very strong, and if the whole team is to be judged from the performance of their two players last evening it can safely be said that this important department of cricket is their strong point. The wicket being almost perfect the bowlers were at a little disadvantage ; but on the whole both teams are decidedly weak in bowling, as compared to their powerful batting.

Bombay having won the toss, decided to take advantage of the new wicket, which was in a very nice condition. Dr. Trask and Lieutenant Greig were sent out to defend against the attack of Boome and Ellison. The former's first over was productive of only a single, while the latter allowed a treble to be credited to Trask's account. The visitors' fielding was of a very high order, and for the first ten minutes the game went on very slowly. Boome was able to scatter the wooden yard of the Poona captain, (6-1-6). Jardine filled the vacancy and Greig soon put away Ellison to leg boundary for four ; his partner followed suit, sending Boome to the cricket tent. Greig drove the same bowler to the pavilion for another four and 20 was signalled. Considering the state of the wicket for two of the best bats took half-an-hour to reach that figure was very slow work. The players commenced a fast scoring after 12 o'clock, and within three minutes knocked up another ten between them. At this interesting juncture Jardine had to retire. The ball took his bail off the wicket-keeper's pad, and Jardine left the crease under the impression that he was bowled. The wicket-keeper made the best of the opportunity and stumped him, (31-2-13). Poore partnered Greig, and showed his usual stylish and graceful batting ; but before he secured six to his credit Ellison with a good yorker dislodged his bails, and the A.-D.-C. retired after a very short career, (37-3-6). Sprott was now at the wickets, but before anything was added, his partner Greig was caught on the point very cleverly by Ellison off Boome, (37-4-12). Thus the four very good bats were disposed of for 37 runs. Newnham took the place of Greig. A few singles being added Sprott was disposed for two by Boome, (42-5-2). Hickley joined the Gloucestershire man, and after some slow play put away Ellison to leg for a treble. At the very next ball Newnham was smartly caught behind the wicket, (28-6-5). Cox, one of the most stylish bats was now sent out, but he returned before he could display his game. Ellison succeeded in displacing his bails, (52-7-0). Stephens was the ninth representative of Bombay. He opened his account with a double off Boome. His partner (Hickley) soon got two boundary hits, and 60 was shown on the telegraph board. The Navy-man obtained another quadruple, and his partner followed suit, which brought the total to 70. A few singles more and Ellison was very prettily cut for four. Firth relieved Ellison at the pavilion end, but was put away to the leg boundary by Hickley. The telegraph board showed 80, and Stephens sent the same bowler to leg for four. The first over of the new bowler was rather expensive, Bombay being credited with 11 runs. Hickley being on the "job" made another smack off Boome, and sent the ball into the Gymkhana tent. His sixth boundary stroke on the leg was received with loud cheering, which was renewed as the century was hoisted. Sewell relieved Boome of the leather at the Market end ; but Hickley could play any kind of bowling now. He got a double and a single off his first and second balls respectively. Stephens was also doing good service. His score until now consisted of four 4s, and five doubles, which with a few singles made up a good total of 30. Hickley's total stood at 40 when the game was adjourned for lunch, the total being 120 for seven wickets.

After lunch the first two bowlers were again put up at their original place, Ellison trundling from the pavilion end and Boome from the opposite end. The batsmen (Hickley and Stephens) had collared the bowling and were quite at home. Stephens commenced with a boundary leg hit, and the game went on merrily until Hickley was smartly caught at cover point by Tavers. This was the only mistake on the part of the naval officer who was one of the pair that made a really good stand. He was received with hearty cheers by his colleagues and the crowd as he retired with a good 50 to his credit. His partner Stephens was playing a correct game, and treated the bowlers most fearlessly. His was the best individual score of 64. The stand by those two added 89 to the total. Sinclair hit the wicket and retired for 3. Raikes, the Bombay captain, was not out, but had added nothing to his side having no opportunity to score. The Bombay innings closed for 168, nearly a century of which was expected before the stand was made by Hickley and Stephens.

The visitors had good bowlers in Ellison and Boome, and their fielding was a good deal better than what was generally expected. They opened their defence and fared very well. Sinclair and Raikes tried their utmost, but were unable to dissolve the partnership of Dewing and Tavers. At last they had to try Newnham, and as usual the once "demon bowler" on the Bombay field came out very successful with the leather. He succeeded in removing both the partners from near the wickets. Dewing retired with 30 and Tavers was given notice to quit when he had closed his account for 26. The second wicket fall for 60, and the next two players managing to put a few singles. The stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock, the visitors claiming 63 to their credit.

The details of the game are as under :—

BOMBAY
First Innings.

Trask, b Boome	6
Greig, c Ellison, b Boome	12
Jardine, st Arbuthnot, b Ellison	13
Poore, b Ellison	6
Sprott, b Boome	2
Newnham, c Arbuthnot, b Ellison	5
Hickly, c Tavers, b Boome	50
Cox, b Ellison	0
Stephens, b Sewell	64
Sinclair, hit wicket, Ellison	3
Raikes, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Ellison	165	67	12	5
Boome	140	52	9	4
Firth	16	32	..	..
Sewell	27	10	2	1

MADRAS

R H Dewing, c and b Newnham	31
W R Tavers, c Jardine, b Newnham	26
R N Ellison, not out	1
A H Taylor, not out	6
R J Arbuthnot, R Fawnes, H D Sewell, H C King, R E Firth, R F Freeland, E H Boome	to bat
Total	63

M. Collignon, a well-known French anthropologist, proposes to call this Celtic type, the genuine Celt of Cæsar, according to Broca, Topinard, and others, by the name of the "Alpine race ;" and the above Teutonic type, which is so unlike it, the "race of Hallstadt." The Teutonic face and head is comparatively long and narrow, the Celtic short and broad. The trunk of the Teuton is comparatively long and flat, whereas that of the Celt is short and burly, though longer than that of the Mediterranean brunettes and the negroes. The true Slavs and the South Germans belong to the Celtic race. Goethe, Schiller, and many other great Germans (probably Bismarck himself) were or are Celts in the true acceptation of the term, although people ignorant of these facts persist in praising them as fine examples of the Teutonic race.

TENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the tenth Annual Congress opened at Madras yesterday, the president Mr. Webb, M. P., delivered the following address :—

Friends and fellow-subjects,—You call me to the presidency of the tenth meeting of the Indian National Congress. Thanking you for the honour, I proceed to discharge the duties of the post under a sense of its privileges and responsibilities. The objects of these Congresses cannot be better stated than in the words of your first president :—" The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst all the more earnest workers in your country's cause in all parts of the Empire ; the eradication by direct friendly intercourse of all possible race, creed, or national prejudices amongst all lovers of your country ; and the fuller development and consolidation of those sentiments of national unity that had their origin in your Lord Ripon's ever-memorable reign : the authoritative record, after this has been carefully elicited by the fullest discussion, of the matured opinions of the educated classes in India on some of the more important and pressing of the social questions of the day : the determination of the lines upon, and the methods by which, during the next twelve months, it is desirable for native politicians to labour in the public interests." The ends you have in view are similar to those of politicians in other quarters of the globe. The difficulties before you are however greater. Elsewhere politicians have to deal principally with homogeneous populations, to whom, at least in theory, equal political rights may at once be accorded ; you have largely to work for those who yet have to pass through a long process of assimilation and elevation. All the greater necessity that in assemblages such as this you should set yourselves to the task. All the greater necessity that a deaf ear should be turned to doctrines of despair. The question is not regarding the difficulties, but as to whether or not the difficulties are to be faced ; and if to be faced, the sooner the better. And it is alone by and through organizations such as yours that they can be faced. It is at the same time necessary to bear in mind that you stand at the most critical period of a people's history. Your populations, heretofore supine, are awakening to consciousness and new hopes, whilst they may not as yet have fully acquired habits of self-restraint and sentiments of responsibility. Mistakes are certain to be made, and are sure to be attributed by opponents, not to their true source—former conditions, but to the awakening —the ennobling process. We must be prepared to meet misrepresentations and calumny. We must take heed that in our leading we give no just cause for accusation. You have met at Bombay twice, at Calcutta twice, at Allahabad twice, at Nagpur, at Lahore ; you now meet at Madras for the second time. But seventy-two representatives attended your first assembly. The numbers gradually increased to over 1,000 at Bombay, since which meeting they have, on your own motion, for concentration of effectiveness, been restricted to from about 700 to 1,000. Your proceedings have been conducted with dignity, fairness, courtesy and tact. Your presidents hitherto have been distinguished, mainly, as was right, from amongst your own people, and representing, as they should, some of the principal races and religions of India. Most eminent amongst these presidents was Dadabhai Naoroji, not only because of his great abilities and his life-long services to his country : but because of the position he occupies as your only native representative in the Imperial Parliament. The electors of Finsbury have done themselves honour in returning him. As to your other native presidents, the able of their addresses and the manner in which they conducted your proceeding, showed their fitness for the trusts confided to them. The lamented George Yule of Calcutta, almost one of yourselves, presided at your fourth congress. Sir William Wedderburn conducted the fifth. I have styled Mr. Naoroji your only native representative in the Imperial Parliament. In Sir William Wedderburn you have another representative equally zealous and devoted—one of the faithful few whose clear conceptions of equality and justice have been unobscured by long official service. There is another name which, although not on the list of your presidents, cannot be omitted in recalling, however, slightly, your past proceedings—that of Charles Bradlaugh, "the friend and champion of India." He attended and addressed your fifth congress. The report of the sixth is formally dedicated to his memory. You never lost a better or an abler friend. Few men were ever so sincerely mourned by a larger proportion of the human race. Having already placed in the chair two Scotch men, you have now chosen

AN IRISHMAN.

Doubtless, after a becoming interval with native presidents, you will call an Englishman. My nationality is the principal ground for my having been selected. I have none of the brilliant qualifications of my predecessors. On your kind invitation I take the position that was intended for a great fellow-countryman of my own. However I do not question the fitness of your choice, for I am representative in several respects. I was natured in the conflict against American slavery. In the words of William Lloyd Garrison, the founder of that movement, "My country is the world ; my countrymen are all mankind." To aid in the elevation of my native land has been the endeavour of my riper years. In the words of Daniel O'Connell, "My sympathies are not confined to my own green Island. I am a friend to civil and religious liberty all over the world. I hate tyranny and oppression wherever practised, more specially if practised by my own Government, for then I am in a measure responsible. I have felt the bitterness of subjection in my own country. I am a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party,I am one of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. I am a Dissenter, proud of the struggles of my Quaker forefathers for freedom of thought and action : a Protestant returned by a Catholic constituency—a Protestant living in a Catholic country, testifying against craven fears of a return to obsolete religious bitterness and intolerance —fears in your country and in mine worked upon to impede the progress of liberty. To be placed in this chair is the highest honour to which I can ever aspire. That I have not resided in India is no disqualification. Free peoples are within their own borders the best judges of their own affairs. But where are concerned the interests of a large population governed by a dominant class, the members of that class, whose apparent interests lie in a continuance of that domination, cannot as a rule fairly judge. There are rare exceptions, such as Sir William Wedderburn, but, generally speaking, their vision is obscured by prejudices. West Indian slavery would never have been abolished by West Indian planters, nor American slavery by Southern Whites. Catholics would never have been emancipated in Ireland, the Church would not have been disestablished, or the franchise extended, by that class there under present institutions. Nothing in what I have said or intend to say must however be taken as implying want of appreciation of the character and services of numbers of my fellow citizens, whose lives have been and are given to the administration and government of India. They were doubtless at first attracted to the service solely as a career in life. But residence here, sympathy with your people, and a sense of duty rapidly impel to higher motives. They become sincerely anxious for your welfare and devoted to what they believe your highest good. Never has more conscience been brought to the government of a conquered country. We here are not set against them, unless, indeed, they are determined to set themselves against us. The services of men of their training, temper, and turn of mind may, perhaps for generations to come, be necessary. They are to be honoured and respected in their sphere. But they must not impede or prevent the gradual application of principles other than those laid down by statesmen of the first rank fully half a century ago to the government of this country. I might perhaps have been more affected than I have been by the attitude and language of many of them regarding your country and your people, were it not that it is such as I have been accustomed to hear from the same class in Ireland towards my country and my people. If the anticipations of these regarding your capacities and our future are as fully belied as have been the anticipations of those regarding our capacities and our future, you may rest satisfied. Closely allied, as they have been, to us in Ireland in blood and religion, their efforts to govern independent of Irish opinion resulted

question. On of your principal and most just complaint is that no sufficient attentions is given to your affairs in Parliament. Whilst months are allotted to the consideration of the British budget, a few hours are grudged to yours. Parliament is paralysed with work. It has undertaken functions it cannot perform. Three separate Parliaments had enough to do to manage the affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland. They were merged into one when the population of the United Kingdom was only fifteen millions. That population has now risen to thirty-eight millions. Parliament has, moreover, undertaken to care for your two hundred and eighty millions. The sphere of law is becoming both wider and more minute. Surely Parliament ought to be more of an Imperial, less of a local, assembly. For generations to come, England, the heart of the Empire, must have the preponderating influence in Imperial councils. That we grant. You, who are Indian, and I who am Irish, trust that our Imperial rights will not suffer from that preponderating English influence. But at present the Imperial Parliament is occupied largely with the affairs of under five millions of people, and ministries rise and fall on the question of Ireland rather than great Imperial interests. The entire Empire is concerned in the speedy settlement of the Irish question. We hold to

IMPERIAL UNITY

undisputed and intact. To question this would be idle, nor do we question it, and we do not desire to question it. We believe that the period of small states—too often a burden alike to themselves and to the world, with their dissensions and wars,—is rapidly passing away and that a better era is dawning, when, under the ægis of immensely powerful states, the peoples can rest secure and enjoy real liberty. The series of events by which this change has been wrought is sufficiently painful, often unutterably shocking. We may well turn with horror from the record. I for one would rather be descended from those who rest in the graves of the conquered than from those who rode with victors. There is no true glory in mere domination. In public places and museums I turn with shame from the pitiful trophies torn from subjected peoples. We must however accept the conditions of these changes. Let us enjoy their benefits, which are many. After all, the external prestige of nationality is not the important consideration. Individual liberty, the wise administration of local affairs, the educating of a responsible population, these are of far greater consequence. And Imperial unity cannot realize its full strength and will not fulfil its true functions until all are trained to enjoy these benefits, and these benefits are extended to all. What man of ordinary intelligence could prefer Russian despotism to British freedom? British power in India will remain invulnerable against foreign aggrandisement so long as you believe that with the spread of modern ideas and education, which are largely due to British rule, will come an extension of British liberty.

There is no possibility of turning back. Once imbue nations with aspirations for progress and enlightenment, and they must go forward towards liberty. For fifty years the Anglo-Indian Government has been urging you to educate yourselves, to imbibe principles of constitutional liberty, to obliterate old divisions, to break down caste prejudices, to rise to the level of British citizenship, and unite for the good of a common country. Taking up Sir William Hunter's *History of the Indian Peoples*, the first sentence that rivetted my attention was one in which it is desired that the Anglo-Indian schools should "become the nurseries of a self-respecting nation." The towers of a university were the first object that met my gaze the morning after my arrival in India. Nationality has well been defined in your debates as "The aggregate of these who are citizens of our country" [one definite geographical unit] "subordinate to one power, subject to one supreme legislature, taxed by one authority, influenced for weal or woe by one system of administration urged by like impulses to secure like rights and to be relieved of like burdens. * * It has for its central stock, like the trunk of a tree, the people who have for ages and generations settled and domiciled in a country with more or less ethnic identity at the bottom, and more or less unified by being continually subjected to identical environments and to the inevitable process of assimilation." Those who accept any such definitions circle in narrow grooves of thought if they believe that such nationality is inimical to Imperial strength and unity. It may in truth be its outcome and its crown. Politics are amongst the most ennobling, most comprehensive spheres of human activity, and none should eventually be excluded from their exercise. Their is much that is ludicrous, much that *is* sad, much that is deplorable about them. Yet they remain, and ever will remain, the most effective field upon which to work for the good of our fellows. The political atmosphere, that which we here hope to breathe, is one into which no thought of "greed or lust, or low ambition" should enter. We desire the good of all. We work for all. No class, however lowly, however despised, must be shut out from our sympathies and our endeavours—from the expectations of that great future towards which we all yearn. We desire not alone the brotherhood of man, but the brotherhood and sisterhood of men and women. In proportion as men and women sympathise with each other, take part in each other's pursuits, and strive for the common weal, in such proportion is public life elevated and purified. Amongst women are some of your best and most earnest friends in the United Kingdom. Admitting the paramount necessity for the maintenance of the unity of the Empire, we know that all questions relating to arms and the armed forces of the Crown must be treated with circumspection. We must weigh well our words and the difficulties of the situation. In Ireland during most of my lifetime it has been a penal offence to carry them without licence, and licences are strictly guarded. In India you rest under closer restrictions. Some modification of the rules under the Arms Act is necessary, "so as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to, India without distinction of creed, caste, or colour; to ensure the liberal concession of licences wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle, or crops; and to make all licences granted under the revised rules of life-long tenure revokable only on proof of misuse and valid throughout the provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued." With us the prohibitions are an insult to the soil; with you, to the race. Nothing is more striking in considering the condition of India than its

POVERTY COMPARED WITH THE WEALTH

of the rest of the Western world, especially with the United Kingdom. (The riches of Great Britain are so enormous that the poverty of Ireland scarcely affects the general average.) The mean annual income of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom has been estimated at £33 14s.; that of the people of India, at from Rs. 20 to Rs. 27. Mr. Fowler, in his ministerial Statement this year, dwelt upon the comparative lightness of the burthen of Indian taxation compared with that in the United Kingdom, forgetting that 5 per cent. on an income of Rs. 20 is a much heavier burthen than 7½ per cent. on £33. It is impossible, upon any basis of fair play, to justify debiting you with so many large items, such as the India Office and India Office expenses, recruiting depots, loss on exchange, and the like which really form a portion of the British home charges. If the maintenance of the Indian Empire is so essential to British prestige and greatness, if the honour and glory are to be Britain's, surely she, not you, should bear the heavy burthens. She does not attempt to collect similiar charges from the Colonies. The aggregate *annual savings* of the United Kingdom in the years between 1840 and 1888 have been estimated at £110,000,000, or over £300,000 a day. Such accumulations of wealth, combined with parsimonious dealings with poorer peoples, are irreconcilable with real belief in the precepts of righteousness. The expenditure upon the Army in India, which in 1882-83 stood at Rx. 18,359,000 (including Rx. 17,000 for Afghanistan and Rx. 1,308,000 for Egypt), had in 1893 risen by 27 per cent. to Rx. 23,377,000. Any advantages to be derived from this increased expenditure have not been shared in alike by native and by British troops. The pensions of European officers have been raised 37 per cent., of native officers only 11 per cent. Thirteen per cent. more per man is spent upon the British rank and file; 4 per cent. less per man upon the native rank and file. Your taxes spent abroad have risen from Rx. 17,369,000 in 1882 by 31 per cent. to Rx. 22,911,000 in 1892. In the former year they amounted to 23 per cent., in the latter to 25 per cent. of your total expenditure. No country could permanently afford such a drain. These increases are not materially due to alterations in the rate of exchange. These startling facts demand grave consideration east and west of Suez, apart from the daily deteriorating condition of agriculture generally. I am not competent enough to speak on the state of your peasantry, but so far as all accounts go, official included, there are

STRONG GROUNDS TO APPREHEND DANGER

from the agricultural condition of the country. I am aware that this problem constantly engages the attention of the Supreme Government, and it is to be hoped that it will take a new departure in its policy of land revenue. Mere palliatives will never do. A judicious and statesmanlike survey of the existing situation should enable it to devise a satisfactory remedy. Whatever action may be taken to free the impoverished peasantry from the hands of the money-lenders will go a great way to ameliorate their condition. And Government itself should modify its cast-iron system of exacting revenue at dates at which the cultivators are least prepared to discharge the State dues. We must, however, not take a gloomy view of the situation. If you have greater difficulties to contend with than we in Ireland, you will remember that your population has been increasing, whilst ours has been reduced by over 40 per cent. within the past half century. Whilst you have lee-way to make up in education and material advancement, your relative progress has been and is out of all proportion to ours. The justice of, and necessity for, adequate representation in your superior and local Councils is apparent and naturally claims much of your attention. The administrative mutilation of the manifest intentions of Parliament in framing the Indian Councils Act is much to be deplored. I see that complaints have been made in every province where the enlarged Councils are established, that the distribution of seats for representation of the people is most unsatisfactory; and that, while some interests are over-represented, other important interests are not represented at all. This is not in accordance with the expressed views of British statesmen on both sides of the House when the Bill was discussed. Mr. Gladstone said: "I believe I am justified in looking forward, not merely to a nominal, but to a real living representation of the people of India." Lord Salisbury was no less emphatic: "If we are to do it, and if it has to be done, let us do it systematically" taking care that the machinery to be provided shall effect the purpose of giving representation, not to accidentally constituted bodies, not to small sections of the people here and there, but to the living strength and vital forces of the whole community of India. How little have these anticipations been realized. We have here a striking instance of the extent to which administration can defeat the intentions of legislation. It is indeed almost more necessary for the contentment of a people that they should have the administration than the enactment of laws. It is moreover desirable that judicial should, as far as possible, be separated from executive functions, that civil and military employments in medical and other departments should not be held by the same persons. The average military officer, supreme in his own sphere, is, of all others, least suited by his training to administer civil affairs in a sympathetic and conciliatory spirit. It has been well said that "The frame of mind necessary for an executive officer and the frame of mind necessary for a judge are different. Executive officers ought to mix freely with the people, they ought to try to make friends with them, they ought to see this, and they ought to see that; a judge, on the contrary, ought to shut his ears against everything except that which comes before him in court. But an executive officer has as much to learn everything and to do everything, and when he comes upon the bench, he is expected to divest his mind of whatever he has heard elsewhere. Even the best officer of Government is after all a human being." You have properly protested against the curtailment of your rights regarding

TRIAL BY JURY

whether we compare the number of convictions before and since the institution of the system thirty years ago, or the state of affairs in districts where it was not established with that where it was established, there appears nothing to justify recent changes. Officials sometimes forget that the general attitude of the people towards the law is of more consequence than the number of malefactors sentenced. It is an old principle of English jurisprudence that it is better that many guilty should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. Love of law, the conception that it is for the good of all—so deeply implanted in the hearts of sovereign peoples, who have been able to mould it to their will—is naturally a plant of slow growth with peoples less favoured. Regarding criminal procedure in India, the public conscience at home has been from time to time outraged by instances that have reached us of what appeared to be undue partiality towards Europeans. A number of such cases have been summed up in a book by Ram Gopal Sanyal recently published in Calcutta. The Dum Dum and the Guntakul cases appeared to many of us in Parliament disastrous miscarriages of justice, detrimental to British prestige, the outcome of that brutal contempt for your people which is unhappily still characteristic of many ignorant and prejudiced Europeans, of that race hatred which out to be the Government's first care to stamp out. The very appearance or suspicion of judging the efficency of magistrates and police by their success in securing convictions ought surely to be avoided. We all hope that the Government of India, whose desire for impartiality and justice we all admit, is keenly alive to these evils and will try its best to consider favourably your representations on the subject. I trust that ere long they may be removed. Meanwhile let us not embitter our lives, or weaken our energies for

PRACTICAL WORK.

human justice is after all fallible justice. We all fall short where our own interests are concerned! Let what we believe to be injustice by other impel us to higher standards, to nobler ideals of life, to wider charity and forgiveness, to deeper trust in an Omniscience that will yet right every wrong and wipe the tear from every eye. We rejoiced on the adoption of Mr. Paul's motion regarding simultaneous examinations; still more at the frank spirit in which it appeared to have been accepted by the Government. We thought it a great step forward—a solid advantage gained. We have been correspondingly disappointed by the extent to which official counsels have since prevailed to the reversal by a Liberal Cabinet of the solemn decision then arrived at. Such vacillation tends to weaken the power of the House of Commons. We have lately seen it used as a reason why the Upper Chamber should properly set at naught the resolutions of the Lower. When public opinion has secured the acceptance by the House of such a great principle, it has a right to consider its work accomplished. I but voice the pain which this proceeding has caused to many of the most ardent supporters of the Government. Upon the other hand, few actions of the present Government are more indicative of the progress of liberal ideas than the recent convention with Japan for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction. This convention may not be without hopeful significance regarding your future. How comes it that powers considered inexpedient to accord to Indian judges trained in British law have freely, and almost without comment, been granted to their brethren in Japan. The education of the peoples claims the first attention of Government now-a-days. I regret that in your case the expenditure thereupon bears such a small proportion to that for military purposes. We must, however, individually bear in mind—at least with us in the United Kingdom there is need to bear in mind—that education in itself confers no special claim to employment by the State. Education fits us for life and enables us the better to use and to enjoy life. It widens our horizon. But we must not expect too much from it. It should be a blessing to all; it might easily be a curse to some—if it spoiled them for the proper discharge of the simple duties that come nearest to them. I desire now to refer to three subjects—

DRINK, THE REGULATION OF VICE, AND OPIUM

which have more particularly interested many British friends of India. In this connection I must confess that, as a member of a professedly Christian land, I am almost ashamed to stand before you. Christians claim to carry a message of love and enlightenment to the world. You and we have come together; and what have been the consequences? Have you wronged us, or have we wronged you? Have you for individual gain forced ruin and demoralization upon us, or have we forced them upon you? These questions carry their own answers. We owe our highest civilization and culture originally to the East. In return we have handed back some benefits, but also some of the lowest products of Western civilization. As to the drink curse (largely introduced and widely extended by us), there has been repeated denunciations in your debates. It has formed the subject of a resolution at more than one congress. The spread in India of this evil is fully discussed in the debate on the "Reform in excise administration" at your sixth and eighth congresses. It is deplorable to hear that "people have become more addicted to drink, because it has been thought to be an adjunct of Western civilization;" that "It has been left for your Christian rulers to love it, stimulate it, and pet it, and make money by millions of pounds out of it." In this Presidency the excise license appears to have increased 8-fold within forty years. I understand that in India as a whole it has doubled within twenty years. The East Indian Company, ostensibly at least, strove to reduce consumption. Can we believe that such is the object of Government at the present day? There is scarcely a family in the United Kingdom that has not suffered from the ravages of drink. I am one of those who believe that the safety only lies in complete abstinence. To many peoples our introduction of it has meant annihilation. You cannot be too much upon your guard against its insidious advances. I rejoice that the attention you have given to the subject has already contributed in the Madras Government alone to the closure of thousands of liquor shops. In such respects as these I have long been of the opinion that the crimes committed by society through Government against the people are often greater and less excusable and more disgraceful to character than the worst crimes ever committed by the people against society and against Government. The former are deliberate and far reaching. In a certain sense they are without justification, and every citizen is responsible. The latter have generally been committed by the irresponsible few in moments of excitement. With regard to the odious

CANTONEMENT ACTS

your testimony has been clear and true. At Allahabad in 1888 you unanimously resolved "That this congress, having watched with interest and sympathy the exertions that are being made in England for the total abrogation of laws and rules relating to the regulation of prostitution by the State in India, places on record its appreciation of the services thus rendered to this country, and its desire to co-operate by all means in its power in the attainment of this laudable object." This must have had considerable influence with the Home Government in the changes which it has prescribed and which the Government in India is now so tardily carrying out. The history of this question is most significant. From the 9th July 1887, when Lord Cross telegraphed to the Viceroy "I apprehend system is indefensible and must be condemned," till 11th August 1893, when Lord Roberts had the manliness to apologize to Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell for having denied the accuracy of their revelations upon the subject. But for the ability and devotion of these American ladies, officials would still conceal the truth from the British public, as they managed to conceal it even from the responsible head of the responsible department. What a commentary upon Indian administration! What an argument for local representation? That system of administration is indeed faulty which admits of simply dooketing, without obeying, instructions that do not meet the approval of officials. It is easy, but cannot be permanent. For the first time—I say it without meaning offence—the methods of the Indian administration have been fully exposed; and since they have been detected in one particular, we at home must beware of too blindly trusting them to others,

TO OPIUM.

I find little reference in your proceedings. It is a subject which engages the attention of many of the more thoughtful and conscientious of your friends. There are difficulties surrounding it. No doubt, we in the United Kingdom for our own purposes encouraged the use of the drug, spread its cultivation, and forced it upon China. How are we to retrace our steps? Certainly not at your expense. The decrease of the revenue from this source by 16 per cent. within the past ten years is a warning that it cannot permanently be depended upon. Consideration for the rights of your Independent States complicates the problem. I cannot here initiate discussion upon it. Your business for this Session is already planned and cannot be altered. However, at some time, to us in the United Kingdom, who desire to do our duty in this matter, your knowledge and advice would be helpful.

The reforms we desire are not likely to be accomplished, your cause cannot be effectually pleaded until, you are satisfactorily represented alike in your Provincial Councils and in the Imperial Parliament. In proportion as each class and each interest within the United Kingdom has come to have its voice heard in the Imperial Parliament, in just such proportion has that assembly been strengthened and dignified. That strength and that dignity will undoubtedly at some period be increased by representation from the component parts of the Empire. If the Empire is, as we believe it to be, one and indivisible, one indivisible spirit of liberty must pervade every portion of it. If all cannot eventually be raised to one level, all may equally be lowered. If absolutism is necessary here, absolutism will certainly taint and ultimately undermine the fabric of English liberty. Already the workings of assendency in India have not been without their influence in retarding steady liberal progress in the United Kingdom. I have thus ventured, within the short time at my disposal, carefully to lay before you

MY VIEWS

egarding the questions that have most engaged your attention and are likely again to come up for discussion. You may the better appreciate the spirit in which I landed upon your shores and in which I shall follow your debates. We may proceed to our task with hope and confidence. Within the lifetime of a generation you have obtained what may be regarded as the first instalment of reform in the direction of the expansion and reconstruction of the Legislative Councils, which has cost other countries centuries of toil and effort. You have every reason to be proud of what you have achieved in other directions. You must not be cooled by temporary discouragements, by the unfaithfulness of some, the want of faith of the many. Reform progresses like the steady rise of the tide through many an ebb and flow of the waves. Confident are we that through all storm and cloud the sun of constitutional liberty will yet shine with pure and beneficent effulgence upon your country. Let it be your individual care to carry back from these congresses into every-day life and every-day occupations true elevation of mind, belief in your future and your own power to mould your future. This future depends more upon yourselves than upon any political or financial changes. Before all you must cultivate a spirit of generous toleration and of charity between class and class and creed and creed.

Considering the general advancement of the world, from which no portion of its surface can be permanently excluded, we have every cause for encouragement, every incentive to press forward, setting no limits to the possible material and spiritual advancement of mankind. Never before were men and women so alive to their capabilities and to their responsibilities towards each other. Let us advance together in ever-widening combinations, with ever-broadening hopes, labouring for the good of all.

> "For oh! it were a gallant deed
> To show before mankind,
> How every race and every creed
> Might be by love combined—
> Might be combined, yet not forget
> The fountains whence they rose
> As, filled by many a rivulet,
> The stately "Ganges" flows."

One of your sages has compared the soul of man to a bird, and earthly existence to the period marked by its flight through a room—out of the illimitable into the illimitable. By devoting ourselves to the good of others, we can best occupy that brief space. The wise assertion of common rights is enlightened altruism.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Saturday last, says:—The cotton duties is the one subject that has absorbed attention all the week, and as the Bill has not yet been passed into law, there is still hope of its being amended so as to draw the line of exemption at 24's instead of at 20's. It is in the power of the Council to do this, and apart from all other reasons, it would conciliate people here to some small extent and help to smooth the acerbities that have for months been engendered over the affair of the cotton duties. It is perfectly clear that the Council has a *carte blanche* in this particular, and to doggedly refrain from making the concession will only help to accentuate the already widened breach between governors and governed. Enough was said last March on the workings of official consciences and it would be a pity to see the subject again dealt with *ad nauseam* as it then was. On the larger question of imposing any excise cotton duties at all, the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country are actively employed in opposing such by every means in their power, and no person really having the industrial interests of this colony at heart can approve for a moment of the attempt to throttle in its infancy the cotton mills scattered over India. It is uttealy useless to try and make people believe that the excise is imposed for any purpose other than as a sop to Lancashire. A good analogy has been drawn, and that is how it would be, supposing the Chancellor of the Exchequer put a five per cent. duty on jute goods manufactured abroad and imported into England, and we in this country worked the oracle so as to have an equivalent countervailing excise on Dundee manufactures; would not the good people of Dundee and all over the Kingdom look upon us as insane for thinking of such a thing, but is this a whit more absurd than the inland duty proposed on our cotton mills? In striking contrast is the report of Mr. Grundy on the labour question as affecting our coal mines. He was commissioned and sent out here to put a spoke in the wheel if possible by hampering the industry in recommendations that would have led to legislation prohibiting women and children from working underground. It will of course be very disappointing to the people at Home to find that Mr. Grundy's official conscience has not admitted of his making the recommendations they wished for, and all credit to him for not having been pliable. A perusal of Mr. Grundy's report suggests the idea that a case could be made out for people in this country to petition the Home Government, towards the amelioration of women engaged in surface work at English collieries in summer and winter alike, and under conditions that are possibly harder than those that fall to the lot of women employed at Indian collieries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bott.e.—Wholesale Depots, 83, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

The London Lyric Company have certainly had a good deal to contend against during the past ten days. What with the Military Tournament, the Thespian Club performances, and the usual Christmas festivities and holidays, they have been singularly unfortunate. As a rule this season of the year yields a good harvest to the theatrical company which chooses Bombay for its happy hunting-ground, but the above-named reasons, and the fact that two of the ladies have been very ill and unable to perform, the Lyric Company have told against the Lyrics very much. Their performances, however, are so uniformly good, that there is every reason to suppose that the remainder of their stay here will be characterised by large audiences such as assembled last night to witness G. R. Sim's great spectacular play, "The Romany Rye."

Hamilton Aidee's farcical comedy, "Dr. Bill," was put up the other evening remarkably well, and skilfully acted throughout, the audience being kept in a roar from start to finish. We cannot speak too highly of the accomplished acting of Miss Marie Brian, who interpreted the difficult part of the intriguing inspector's wife to perfection. This lady throughout the stay of the company has shown a wonderful versatility. Miss Trigge looked charming (as she always does) as the doctor's wife, while the small part of a servant was made a great deal of by Miss Belle Brian. As Mrs. Firman Miss Stella Leigh did so well as to receive very hearty applause, and Mr. Mallet's Dr. Bill was exceedingly good. To wind up the entertainment, Mr. D. C. Smith gave a couple of his inimitable eccentric songs, followed by Miss Hargreaves in her graceful shadow dance, which fairly brought down the house, and sent people away with the determination to go again.

Last night G. R. Sim's spectacular drama was splendidly placed on the boards of the Tivoli, full justice being done to its acting merits. Every praise is due to the scene-painter and mechanist, Mr. George Sewell, for a splendid cloth of Hampton Race-course, a realistic picture of a steamship, a gypsy encampment, and other realistic scenes. Mr. D. Lyn Harding in the title role was a picturesque figure and played an arduous part with great credit. Miss Stella Leigh was an ideal heroine, and Mr. George Malett an excellent *fin de siecle* villain. The other parts were well played, and the performance proved a pronounced success.

THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Orphean Dramatic Club have, at the request of a great many of their patrons, resolved to give two more performances on the 7th and 10th proximo of the burlesque, "Emperor Jehangier," which they recently played with so much success at the Novelty. The new features will be the addition of several ladies and gentlemen to the chorus, two or three new songs, and the introduction of some portions of the libretto, which were "cut" on the occasion of the earlier performances. The play has been so much appreciated (as it thoroughly deserved to be) that his Excellency Lord Harris has signified his desire to witness it. With their reputation to keep up the Orpheans may be relied upon to spare no efforts to eclipse their previous performances.

PENSIONS AT RUPEE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "X." shows that at last the conductors are awaking to the injustice of being paid sterling pensions at rupee rates. I have already fought this matter as far as the Secretary of State who declines to change the rule. If you will permit me, I shall try to prove how unfair this ruling is. In 1881 the warrant officers and honorary commissioned officers of the Indian Army were granted new rates of pension, sterling rates for Home and the Colonies, and rupee rates for India; this introduced no new rule as it was exactly in accordance with the system in vogue. From time immemorial all Indian military pensioners, whatever their rank from general to conductor, were paid their pensions in rupees, while residing in India, and their pensions were so shown in the official pay code.

Five years after the introduction of these pension rules, India Army Circular No. 76 of 1886 was issued granting that—"All pensions when stated in sterling may, while their recipients are residing in India, be paid in Indian currency at the rate annually fixed"—or in other words, received for the future their pensions in sterling instead of rupees. From this benefit the warrant and honorary commissioned officers have been exempted, and we are now the only military pensioners of any rank residing in India in receipt of rupee rates of pension.

This is where the injustice comes in, for it is the first break in a similarity of treatment as regards pension since the Indian Army has been formed.

You will I think, Sir, agree with me that this is most unfair, when I tell you that we are British soldiers, transferred from British regiments for service under the Government of India, that our pensions are stated in sterling, that while serving we were subject to all military law, that we were sent here, there, and everywhere, from Tel-el-Kebir to Kabul, in fact performing similar military duties, in a lower grade, of course, as our superior officers to whom the provisions of India Army Circular No. 76 of 1886 have been made applicable, while we are debarred from them. Is this not hard? No one outside the audit department can give a reason for this mean treatment to a class of men, who have an average, on retirement of thirty years' service, mostly in India, and mostly on starvation pay; for the pay of this class has been stationary since 1868, while other ranks have gone up by leaps and bounds. The only explanation I can give for this harsh treatment is that we are only "rankers," that we have no friends to fight our battles, and, above all, we have no votes in the House of Commons. This exemption deprives me of Rs. 75 odd a month of my actual pension, and others more or less in a similar ratio. There is a correspondence going on in the Home papers as to what is the "Unpardonable Sin." I think we have found it here.

The Secretary of State has refused: but there is a good fight yet to be made, those suffering and willing to help might communicate with me.—Yours, &c.,

H. KERIGAN,
Assistant Commissary, Retired List.

THE PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please permit me, through the columns of your paper, to thank the Parsee community of Bombay, for the very warm reception they accorded us on our arrival in Bombay, on the 15th instant, and for the kind hospitality they showed us throughout our sojourn. It was a generous appreciation on their part of our humble efforts to discharge our duties, and which we are not likely to forget for years to come. I am sorry our duties precluded the possibility of our accepting invitations to dinners and theatricals from several well-known clubs and companies, and I thank them none the less for that. We are deeply grateful to the talented General who planned and carried out the Tournament on a scale hitherto unknown in India, I mean General Gatacre, at whose invitation we had the honor of taking part in the Tournament, and to the officers of his Staff, especially Captain Scallon, Captain Wickham, and Captain Cahusac who were unremitting in their efforts to make us comfortable, and our temporary stay a cheerful one. I hope our advent may be the precursor of bringing the European and Parsee communities still closer, and that the Bombay Volunteers may see their way to extend the same spirit of comradeship as their confreres in Poona have done.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.
2nd-Lieut., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE HARBOUR STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are a number of daily passengers who travel to Uran, Panwel, &c., on their urgent avocations, and I being one of them, we find it most inconvenient to have the use of the steamer Wai which is kept bound for that line since the opening of the new season, it being too small to hold a number of passengers without being compressed and moving at a slow speed. I, therefore, beg to draw the company's attention to this fact, and desire to have either the steamer Savitri or Godavari, placed instead of the Wai, and remove the inconveniences the passengers thus endure, at least from the ensuing new year.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYAK SAKARAM.

Kandewadi, Dec. 26.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Thursday night's *levee* was one of the largest ever held in Calcutta, says a contemporary, nearly two thousand people in all being estimated in attendance. The new presentations alone lasted over an hour. The officers of the garrison were separately received. His Excellency looked in excellent health after his long tour. On all hands nothing but praise is heard of the arrangements, and the name of the Military Secretary, Colonel Durand, is in every one's mouth. Order, precision, and promptitude marked the whole conduct of the full-dress procession, each gentleman arriving, passing, and departing, as if there was nothing to be hurried or excited about. It must be very gratifying to Lord Elgin that his first *levee* was such a triumphant success, but the actual credit belongs to Colonel Durand. Coming, after a genius like Lord Beresford, he may have expected people to have a keen eye for defects, but the ordeal is over and he stands second to none. It may be said of him, as Lord Mayo once said to an officer who betrayed surprise on having an excellent appointment unexpectedly conferred on him, that "when the Government requires a good officer it knows where to find him." No misgiving need now be felt regarding the more onerous responsibility of this evening's drawing-room.

The Kulu men seem terribly afraid of ghosts. It is very hard, indeed, to get them to venture any distance alone at night, and when a death takes place in a village, matters are much worse. Not a soul will venture out of doors after dark for a good fortnight, for fear of being pounced upon and devoured by the *bhut* of the departed. Some years ago a *farceur* of a Sikh took advantage of this weakness of the Kulu people to frighten a whole village out of its senses with a cunningly devised pumpkin lantern prepared after the best English turnip lantern receipe, cross-poles, white sheet and all. He carried his bogey down just after dark, stuck it in the middle of the threshing-floor just outside the village, and yelled fearfully. The village came out *en masse* to see what the matter was, and seeing this awful apparition in the midst of the threshing floor shouted "churel," "bhut" turned tail *en masse*, bolted into its houses, shut and barricaded its doors, and passed the night in fear and trembling. The Sikh, satisfied with the sensation he had created, indulged in a few supplementary yells, packed up his bogey and departed. Next morning Brahmins and *mantras* were in great request in that particular village.

Mr. E. C. Moylan, who passed out first in the second grade Advocates examination of 1894, carrying off Mr. Chan Toon's gold medal died at Rangoon on Sunday last, from consumption, aged 27. He was buried in the Cantonment Cemetery the same evening.

The *Englishman* understands that Captain the Hon. A. Harbord is prevented by "private and personal reasons" from accepting the appointment of Military Secretary recently offered to him by Lord Sandhurst.

Captain Baker-Carr, A. D. C., vacates, his appointment on the Viceroy's Staff early in January when he goes home to join the 4th battalion of his regiment. He will be much missed by his many friends and particularly by the Amateur Dramatic Company at Simla, of which he was an active member.

There was a pretty sharp shock of earthquake on Saturday morning at Lahore at 5-15. The direction appeared to be from east to west.

The sad event at Lucknow, writes the Lahore paper, will have thrown a cloud over the pleasurable feelings with which the officers and men of the 16th Lancers have been looking forward to the victory of "Metallic" in the Viceroy's Cup on Monday: for the favourite is the property of Captain Orr-Ewing of that regiment. It seems a strange coincidence, too, that Colonel Babington, commanding the 16th Lancers, should have left Muridki, where he was an umpire, only a few hours before poor Colonel Money was shot, to arrive at Lucknow a few hours after Major James's equally tragic death.

There have been a number of cases of measles and small-pox at Multan. Mr. Claxton, executive engineer, is one of the sufferers, and is now laid up with the latter malady. His duties are being carried on by Mr. Bird, executive engineer.

On the 20th instant the heavy battery, during their practice on the Campbellpore range, fired a blind shell. Before it could be recovered and destroyed, it was found by some villagers, who tried hammering the shell on the head: result—two of them were blown to bits. In spite of every precaution, and warning notices to all villages near the range, this class of accident occurs every year; such is the greed of the natives for the copper gaschecks etc., from the fired shell.

The practice at the R. A. Camp, Rajpore, for the year 1894-95 has now been concluded. In the annual competition, as was generally anticipated, No. 2 Mountain Battery, R.A., again proved their superiority by placing 192 points to their credit. No. 1 Battery taking second place with 173, and No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery third, with something less than 100. These totals do not include points for fire discipline of which, No. 2 should obtain the maximum, will bring their total to near 300, a score which under the present conditions of targets, &c., will take a lot of beating.

The Royal Horse Artillery practice camp, which commenced at Gurgaon on the 5th instant, broke up on the 20th instant; "C" and "N" Batteries marching for Meerut and "H" Battery for Umballa. There were officers of the Cavalry and Infantry attached to the batteries for instruction during the practice. The competitive series in which such a keen interest is always taken, came off towards the end of the time. Unfortunately these three batteries did not make high scores: "C" 203, "H" 236 and "N" 251, and so will not have much chance of taking one of the nine prizes offered for 12 pr. B. L batteries. They were most unlucky in having had a downpour of rain which made the ground wet and heavy; the small cloud of dust, arising from a striking shell being in consequence absent, good observation became extremely difficult. Quick and correct traversing of the guns was also an impossibility owing to the deep holes made in the soft ground by the trails. On the 18th instant, sports were held in the camp, and the Meerut and Umballa representatives vied with each other for supremacy.

Lieutenant Coape-Smith, 11th Bengal Lancers has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on the Viceregal staff.

The New Year's Honours *Gazette* will, it is understood, be issued in Calcutta on the morning of January 1.

The attempts to wreck trains have been so frequent of late on the South Indian Railway that the agent has been constrained to issue a notification offering a special reward of Rs. 100 for the detection of any or each of several recent attempts.

The manager of the North-Western railway has just issued a set of important instructions regarding the examination of railway employes for colour and night blindness. In future, no one is to be engaged for employment on duties connected with the working of trains or signals until he has been examined by a railway medical officer for colour and night blindness, and declared fully competent, as regards eye-sight, for the performance of those duties.

The Government of India having asked for the service of an officer to report on the settlement lately completed in the native state of Tonk in Rajputana, Mr. J. Hooper, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in these provinces, has been deputed for this purpose by the Local Government. He will leave for Tonk after the Christmas holidays, and will probably be absent two months. Mr. Hooper is well known for his admirable report on the settlement of Basti, and no officer in the Provinces has a more thorough knowledge of the details of settlement work.

When Surgeon-Colonel Harvey proceeds on leave, Surgeon-Colonel Raye will act as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal.

Deputations from the provinces have re-come to Cairo to ask for a reduction of land. They were informed by Nubar Pasha and Elwyn Palmer that the Government is anxious to employ for that purpose the savings from debt conversion, but this can only be with the consent of France. They replied they looked to England, as the occupying Power, to see that they were fairly treated. The French agent has just informed Nubar Pasha that the Government cannot consent either to the conversion of the Unified Debt, or to the encouragement of the savings for a reduction of land.

Attention has been called to the fact that in some parts of Bengal only, half the villages commanded by irrigation works actually obtain water. The superintending engineer of the Sone Circle points out that this unequal distribution is partly due to the difficulty of irrigating some of the villages, and partly to the fact that they are situated on lower ground and consequently need less irrigation, but in the majority of cases there is no option as the nine fortunate villages absorb the whole supply. It is obviously inequitable that villages in favourable situations should be exclusively benefited by the canals to the exclusion of others, and instructions have now been issued with the object of restricting the area under irrigation in the more favourably situated villages. The local Government points out that this restriction will require to be worked with caution, as in the first place, leases with good and definite boundaries are necessary, and secondly, because it is better to allow the water to be used where it is appreciated than permit it to run to waste.

In the November "Notes" of the Survey Department, Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor-General, pays a high compliment to the late Lieutenant P. G. F. Macaulay, R.E., who was killed during the Mahsud-Waziri attack on the British Camp in the Wana Valley on November 3rd. The deceased officer had completed eight years' service, a considerable part of which was spent on railway and other surveys on the frontier, and Colonel Thuillier remarks that although he had only been a short time in the Survey Department, "he had given ample evidence of much promise and the officers under whom he served had formed the highest opinion of his character and devotion to duty."

The liquidation of an Indian mofussil bank is usually slow, and sometimes unsatisfactory: but the case of the Mussoorie bank is an exception. The bank went into liquidation on 5th June 1893; paid a first dividend of 50 per cent. on 1st November 1893, and a second dividend of 25 per cent. on 2nd April 1894: and now, the liquidator announces that the balance of creditors' claims will be satisfied on the 5th January. The realisation of the bank's assets has thus been both rapid and successful, and the result is distinctly creditable to the liquidator.

Early on Friday morning last news was telephoned to the Central Station Calcutta that a brutal murder had been committed in Bhowanipur, the victim being a woman who had been hacked to death by her husband. The murderer is a Mahomedan, named Sheik Ramzan, at one time a fairly well-to-do carter, but lately a wood cutter, who had been married to the woman for twenty-five years. For some months past the husband had displayed conclusive signs of insanity, and he was constantly quarrelling with his wife and threatening to kill her, but he never did her any violence. Four days previously he turned his two unmarried children, a boy and a girl, out of the house, and they went to reside in their grandmother's house, which is situated a few doors off. At eight o'clock in the morning the woman went to draw some water from a street hydrant. On returning, and just as she was about to enter the hut, the husband rushed out with an axe and felled her with a blow on the head. While she lay on the ground he hacked her in a dre

THE ROMAN AND BRITISH INDIAN SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE CONDUCT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

MR. LEE WARNER in his paper on the above subject proceeded as follows :—

From the Act of Parliament, in 1793, to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, the pursuit of schemes of conquest has been declared by Parliament to be "repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation," and the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the Native States of India has been solemnly guaranteed on the condition of loyalty and their observance of treaties. That guarantee has been respected by us. Yet Great Britain has stood face to face with no lighter difficulties or temptations than those which assailed Rome. Her avoidance of Roman precedents has been the secret of her success. We may follow, for a short distance, the course of Roman annexation. From the outbreak of the first Punic war (B. C. 264) commenced the career of Roman conquest outside Italy, and every addition to the Roman dominion involved extended obligations and fresh dangers. Colonies of soldiers were planted in the new territories, retaining their "civitas," and, in course of time, developing into municipia. The extension of the limited privileges of Latin citizenship first to Latin cities, up to B. C. 89, and thereafter to peoples and cities outside Italy, was the next step to annexation. A few States were honoured with treaties, which lasted only so long as they suited Roman policy. In the end an aggregate of these several units (or "civitates") was formed into the province, and the very phrase used—"in aformam provinciæ redigere"—suggested the subjection to Rome, which the grant of a provincial constitution implied. Whilst the treaty-states lasted, they supplied military contingents, and maintained them in serviceable equipments at their own expense. Much praise has been lavished upon the gift of municipal self-government by Rome, but, like all her gifts, including that of the "civitas" which Caracalla extended in the third century after Christ to the inhabitants of the whole empire, when it had lost its value, municipal privileges were obligations rather than rights. Municipal office became such a burden to the local senates (decuriones), that it was a mark of privilege to be exempted from it, and Ulpian tells us that the office of a decurion was even made hereditary. Generally speaking, the Roman empire brought under its direct rule whatever it was profitable to annex; and mercilessly used the cities or peoples which it left with some degree of authority as its authorised agents for the collection of taxes, or for the supply of Imperial needs. Its idea was that protection implied subjection, and it gave no gift or treaty without an equivalent.

The fact that India to-day includes 604,717 square miles, and more than 65,000,000 of people subject to their own rulers, is the best answer to those who would charge the British with having pursued a Roman policy. The truth is, that despite the victories of Clive, Wellesley, and Hastings, and the annexations of Dalhousie, the oldest sore signities of India, and many of the richest provinces of the country remain under the protection, but not under the dominion, of the Queen Empress; and this result has been attained by deliberate modification of our external policy to suit the conditions of the country. Any attempt to divide history into periods needs the admission that the shadow of a change is cast upon the pages of the years which precede it. Lord Wellesley anticipated the policy of Lord Hastings, but the interval which elapsed between the two Governors-Generals, and which was filled up by the reactionary policies of Lord Cornwallis and his successors, justifies us in fixing 1813 as one period—the period of policy of non-intervention, or, as I have elsewhere ventured to call it, the policy of the ring fence. The essential features of this period were the treatment of the Indian sovereigns as independent princes entitled to be regarded as subjects for international rights, a strict avoidance of all interference with them, and the extension of British engagements with them to the most limited extent. Two results followed. The Chiefs admitted to alliance were not advanced enough to understand the meaning and responsibilities of equal States, or the heavy international penalties of a breach of treaty. The Chiefs left outside the ring fence proved bad neighbours to the British, warred with each other, and afforded shelter to the enemies of the Pax Britannica. The position was intolerable, and would have been terminated under the Roman empire by the advance of Roman legions. The British Government met the situation first by suppressing the Pindaris, and then by an alteration in its policy. It covered India with a network of honourable alliances, it adhered to its promise of non-intervention in internal affairs, but it deprived its allies of all rights of war and political commerce with foreign or other Indian States. This policy, which was one of subordinate isolation, lasted till the Mutiny. Its defect lay in the principle bequeathed by the former policy, a principle of too rigid non-interference in internal affairs. The mismanagement of some of the country princes was intolerable to the British and to the subjects of the native sovereigns. War was declared upon Coorg, the King of Oudh was required to abdicate, and so impressed were the authorities by the example of misrule that they thought it their duty to annex States whenever their rulers had no lineal male descendant to succeed them. A generous public opinion in England came to the rescue. If it were necessary to choose between an abandonment of the extreme doctrine of non-interference, and annexation as putting an end to grave misrule which the paramount power could not honourably tolerate or support with its alliance, clearly the interest of the Native States required the former. Accordingly, Her Majesty, in assuming the Government of India, issued her sanads of adoption, and promised to perpetuate the governments of the ruling princes on condition of loyalty and faithful adherence to their obligations to the British Government. The noble Viceroy who conveyed this assurance explained, in this minute, dated April 30, 1860, that the Government of India would be free to step in "to set right such serious abuses in a native government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, or assume temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." By these successive changes of policy the integrity of the country-sovereignties has been preserved. The British law, which, as in the Roman empire, might have "reduced the States to provinces," has not encompassed the Native States: their military and diplomatic relations have been clearly defined; and as time goes on the duties which they owe to the paramount power in the conduct of their internal affairs, are being classified and regulated with the single aim of avoiding interference and promoting friendliness.

There seems to me no department of the Indian Government which presents such a contrast to Roman administration as that of the Viceroy's Foreign Office. No doubt all danger has not passed. The increasing influence of English opinion upon Indian affairs will be apt to force the pace, and to exact more from the rulers of the Native States. There are those, for whose opinions I have the greatest respect, although I do not share their views, who would introduce the Native States into the British Indian system, giving to their rulers a voice in the councils of the empire, and uniting the whole jural systems of British and native India by a sort of federal Supreme Court and an Imperial Code. No doubt, some anomalies would then be removed. The right of Europeans to be tried by European Courts, and the anomalous residuary jurisdiction exercised by the Courts of the Governor-General in Council in or in respect of persons and places outside British India would not be necessary, if all India, like the United States of America, entered into a federal jural anion. But I venture to think that the vast variety of the Native States and their conservative tendencies oppose an irresistible barrier to such a programme. I would rather follow the advice of Sir John Malcolm, and not "disturb Native States with laws which they do not understand, or dissolve ties which, when preserved, further our objects. By tolerating what we deem misrule, and by conciliating those who possess the hereditary attachment of tribes, we may render them instrumental in reforming their adherents. We must interfere at times to prevent gross misrule, but we should support to the last moment the theory of sovereignty, and only detract from it for a season the parts essential for one object. No Chief can reform his administration if his authority is weakened by constant appeal and interference from outside. Intervention should be the last resort, but when it is inevitable it should be thorough and limited to its essential object. The reform of the judicial system is generally desirable, but it is an internal reform which must advance *pari passu* with other reforms, and proceed from within. We can set an example with our own laws and our own administration of justice, and when we suppress for a time a native sovereign's powers, we can, as we lately did in Cambay, establish courts, enact laws, introduce a survey settlement, and re-organise every department of the Native State. But beyond this it seems to me that we should avoid a policy of benevolent coercion. We should be tolerant, but firm, patient yet encouraging reform, and we should continue to show that we are as able to preserve the rights of our allies as to maintain with a Roman inflexibility our own rights.

I pass on now from this brief review of our external relations with the allies to a general view of the conduct by Roman and by British-Indian administrators of

THE HOME DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Three features of Roman internal administration strike one in the perusal of Roman history—the concentration of all authority in the hands of subservient governors and subordinates chosen by themselves, the harshness of their revenue system, and the absence of all sympathy and of any desire to promote the moral or the intellectual welfare of the subject peoples. Once more I found only a contrast between the methods of Rome and Great Britain. I need not repeat what I have already said as to the absolute rule of the emperors, the slavish subservience of their subordinates, the selfish spirit of Roman provincial government, the constant interference with the courts of law, the absence of an independent legislature, the bestowal with niggardly hand of the rights of citizenship, and the loading of such honours as were given with onerous duties, so that the monuments over the dead record that they died *onoribus honoribus fuerti*. The governors tolerated no public criticism. They viewed with distrust any associations of their subjects. Trajan refused to incorporate a company of 150 firemen for the use of the city of Nicodemia. The Proconsul Pliny issued an edict against unlawful societies and public meetings, and the Christians were persecuted to death less because of their religious tenets than on account of their religious convocations. As to the weight of taxation and the cruel methods of enforcing payment, we must recollect that it was an age of slavery, of disregard of life, and gladiatorial shows. But humanity revolts against the sale into slavery of children for arrears of taxes due by their fathers.

Then as to the general tendencies of Rome's rule over the provinces, the prayer of Tacitus will occur to you, "May the nation continue, if not to love us, at least to hate each other." The administration was regimented on lines of self-interest, but the emperors never discovered the secret that national finances benefit by the progress and prosperity of the people, and that in the moral improvement of the provincials and their participation in the administration lay the only road to progress. We hear much of the rights of Roman citizens and of Rome's empire, but nothing of the rights of subject races and Rome's moral responsibility for a great trust committed to her care.

It is pleasant to turn to the higher conception of the duties of empire which our Christian and liberal institutions have led upon us. Our Indian officials are subjects to four influences which were not felt by the Roman governors and their subordinates. There is a free Press and an expression of public opinion, halting and in its infancy in India, but still to be reckoned with as an active force, and all powerful and outspoken in Great Britain. The telegraph and the regular post unite these two forces and bring their weight to bear upon every district officer. A Christian enthusiasm and a high moral standard of duty correct selfish motives and widen our view of political obligation while in the fourth place a system of examinations gives independence and variety to the public service. Let us see how these influences affect our programme of internal administration in respect of three great duties—the maintenance of the public peace, the education of the people, and the promotion of their material welfare. Our own countrymen experienced on the Grampians and in Wales the methods of Rome, and Calgacus pithily said—*Solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant*. We, too, in India have to stand to arms along a frontier of some thousands of miles. We owe the peace we enjoy less to frontier expeditions and to military posts than to the victories of peace. We have won the hearts of our Pathan and Biluchi neighbours by the establishment of hospitals on their borders, the free grant of land and canal water for cultivation, and the establishment of fairs for peaceful intercourse and commerce. Within our borders we have endeavoured to compose religious feuds, to promote religious tolerance, to attract to schools the Bhils and other aboriginal races, and to bring the classes together by uniting them if possible in the task of self-government. The instruction of the people in schools is but one part of our educational system. In 1881-82 there were in British India 94,989 educational institutions, attended by 2,451,982 pupils. In 1891-92 there were 141,793 institutions with 3,956,821 pupils. Mahomedans have during the last five years increased by nearly 18 per cent., and girls at school by 27 per cent. Universities have been established at five centres, that at Allahabad having been inaugurated in 1887. Technical institutes, developed principally by Lord Reay, and fostered by his successor, have already proved their value, and the improvement of agriculture has been taken in hand. In 1881-82 the total expenditure on public instruction was 186 lakhs of rupees, and eleven years later it was 317 lakhs, an increase of 70 per cent. But the greatest point of contrast between Roman and British policies is our attempt to bring the people together in the conduct of local affairs. The legislative councils have lately been enlarged, and local bodies are invited to nominate councillors for appointment by the Viceroy and the governors. Then there are the municipal and rural boards. In 1891-92 there were 755 municipalities in British India, and 9,150 of their members were natives. There were 6,474 members of district boards, and 7,263 members of sub-divisional rural boards. It must be freely admitted that without the power of nomination, reserved by Government, many of the most important classes of the community would not be represented at all, and our attempt to weld the people together in the task of self-government would be futile. In particular, the Mahomedans would be left out in the cold, and amongst Hindus one caste only would be represented. But time and education will, I trust, correct this inequality. The public revenues raised by rates and provincial contributions, which are administered by these boards, are considerable; and although in many districts the interest taken in elections or local administration is not conspicuous, one is entitled to point to the network of self-governing bodies established by us as a disinterested and noble experiment in Indian administration. The introduction of the jury system is another direction in which we are seeking to educate the people. I cannot here dwell on the extreme difficulty of extending it. The paucity of qualified jurors, and the deep-rooted religious prejudices or caste influences which affect their judgment, are difficulties to be faced. You are aware that the doctrine of transmigration prevails in Hindu society, and in Anglicised Bombay there are well-educated gentlemen who would not kill a flea or any other animal. A horse with a broken leg cannot be shot without the gravest shock to public sentiment, and you can judge for yourselves how impossible it is for an Ahmedabad jury to find the most brutal murderer guilty of murder and so subject him to capital punishment. The prevalent belief that a woman should not accuse her husband led in one case that came before me to a nominal sentence of 24 hours' simple imprisonment, where a man, aged 30, deliberately broke the arm of his young wife of 13 years of age, notwithstanding the expostulations of his neighbours, who, however, confined their interference to advice. We must necessarily pause before we extend a jury system, until a clearer sense of public duty and private rights exist.

I have glanced at our methods of maintaining the public peace, and the more difficult task of educating the people, and I must pass on to our endeavours to promote the physical and material welfare of the Indians. There is an abnormally high birth-rate in the country, due to the universal practice of child marriage. The stream of infant life which results has to do battle against epidemic diseases, climatic changes, and neglect of sanitation, as well as recurring famine. We can attack the enemy by the provision of hospitals and dispensaries, by extending railways so as to bring congested or famine-stricken tracts within reach of fertile provinces, and we can do a little to fight against the rooted dislike of sanitary precautions and pure water. Here it is that we encounter the full strength of that Asiatic resistance to Western methods to which I have already referred as a force which Rome did not encounter. Our higher conception of duty compels us to try and save the people from themselves. We punish the people for washing their dirty clothes in the drinking wells, we control their religious fairs when cholera breaks out, and in time of famine we save lives by the sternest discipline. We have taught the Indians the value of their coal fields, we have conserved their forests, relieved the pressure on the land by teaching them to spin and make cotton goods, and urged them by new methods to improve their agricultural stock and to get more out of the land. But every change has its disadvantages. The native industries and methods perhaps deserve to perish, but they do perish, and the carriers with their pack bullocks or the weavers with their hand looms suffer in the competition with railroads and the 127 mills which have grown up like magic. We conserve the forests for the benefit of the whole country, but the forest tribes will not thank us, and the general population hardly knows what we are doing. I need not run through the whole list of our measures for increasing the physical and material welfare of India. Like our moral and social programme the steps we take to husband or improve the resources of India are sure to encounter opposition in the Press and in the village, and if we are to succeed we must rely upon the steady support of British opinion and the efficiency and sufficiency of the bare regiment of British officers who govern an area of 954,993 square miles in British India, and advise and assist the rulers of some 600,000 square miles of Native States.

I may perhaps pause here to answer a question so often raised,

(*To be Continued.*)

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to the transfer of the Headquarters, 26th Punjab Infantry, from Jhelum to Dera Ismail Khan.

A GRANT of Rs. 3,600 has been given to the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, for the provision of additional married quarters.

CAPTAIN W. J. MURPHY, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has proceeded to England pending retirement from the service.

CAPTAIN KNIGHT, 27th Field Battery, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 21st November 1894, receiving a gratuity.

CAPTAIN GOTT has resigned his appointment of Commandant of the Bodyguard of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and rejoins the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT E. C. POTTINGER, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, has been selected for temporary employment as an unpaid Attache, Burma, in lieu of Lieutenant Parry, Wiltshire Regiment.

No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners leaves Bombay for Aden in the R. I. M. S. Mayo on 28th December, and No. 3 Company leaves Aden for Bombay in the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie on 4th January.

IT is with deep regret the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District announces to the District the death of Captain A. L. B. Hughes, 22nd Bombay Infantry, which took place at Khandalla on the 23rd instant.

CONDUCTOR E. R. ADKIN, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the furlough which will be hereafter granted to him by Government.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters, 2nd Lieut. A. M. Kettlewell, No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, on the departure of his Company for Gibraltar, will be attached for duty to No. 3 Company Eastern Division, R.A., pending receipt of further orders.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the Director, Army Remount Department, to make up in future, in the Saharunpore Depot Workshops, the saddles required for the use of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers at the several Army Remount Depots.

THE troopship Malabar, which is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 2nd January, brings from Gibraltar the 12th and 24th companies Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, for Mooltan and Bombay, respectively: the 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles from home for Ranikhet, and a draft of 112 of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, from Malta for Agra.

ON the arrival of the vessel at Bombay, a party of 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 10 sergeants and 10 corporals will be detailed under a field officer to proceed to Jubulpore and take over the transfers from the 2nd Battalion to the 1st Battalion, and take charge of them to their destination at Ranikhet. The 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles will leave Jubbulporo in time to embark at Bombay on the 12th January, for passage home.

THE following troops arrive at Bombay on 2nd January in H. M. Troopship Malabar. :—

1st Battalion Scottish Rifles—21 officers, 426 men, 35 women, 56 children.

12 Company Eastern Division—3 officers, 92 men, 5 women, 10 children.

24 Company Eastern Division—4 officers, 140 men, 7 women, 7 children.

Drafts: 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.—1 officer, 111 men, 1 woman.

ON the question whether the regimental pay of an Armourer-Sergeant of the Ordnance Department, who is absent on sick leave, should be reduced by one shilling and sixpence a day, the Government of India have decided that Article 1078, Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, Part 1, only applies to Armourer-Sergeants of Corps, and that the provisions of this article do not apply to Armourer-Sergeants employed in the Ordnance Department who are entitled to a continuance of their military pay so long as substitutes are not appointed to act for them.

IT has been notified, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, that all medical officers who have not previously been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major-General, but who have previously subscribed in class II. of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, and who in the case of married members have paid the promotion donation of that class, will have the option, at or after the time of completing 25 years' full pay services, of subscribing in class I. If a medical officer exercises this option during active service at any period subsequent to the time of completing 25 years' full pay service, he will be required to produce a certificate of health signed by two qualified medical practitioners.

A REVISED establishment of British Cavalry Regiments and Infantry Battalions has been published for India. This gives a Sergeant or orderly room clerk or Paymaster Sergeant and 20 additional privates to infantry battalions, and makes the Paymaster inclusive. The Bandmaster is not shown to be a Warrant Officer either for Cavalry or Infantry, but this is an obvious mistake which needs correction. In the Cavalry, the officers remain the same, the privates have been reduced from 505 to 500, the Sergeant-Farriers have become Staff Sergeant Farriers, a Paymaster-Sergeant or Sergeant or Corporal orderly room clerk has been added, the 4 Shoeing Smiths have become Corporal Shoeing Smiths and 3 Saddlers and Assistant Saddlers have become 4 Assistant Saddlers. The total officers and men remain at 680. The Armourer-Sergeant in both Cavalry and Infantry belongs to the Corps of Armourers, and is attached only.

THE Bombay Commissariat Transport Department has been reorganised on the lines of the Bengal Commissariat Transport Department, with an account officer attached to each District, who will collect bills, tabulate accounts and exercise a *primary* check over the accounts of the range, in fact the work done by these officers will be again gone over by the Military Accounts Department, in other words duplication of work is here legalised, instead of sweeping away a portion of the Commissariat Establishment which does not pay for its upkeep. The establishment of officers for Bombay has been fixed at :27 : 2 Administrative, 17 Executive, 2 storekeepers and 6 as a percentage for absentees. There are 8 District Commands, Poona, Mhow and Sind, have each been assigned 3 officers; Deesa, Neribudda and Aden, 2 officers, and Bombay and Nagpore 1 officer.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on board the steamer Rajapuri on the 18th December :—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 5th December 1894, submitting correspondence between himself and Messrs. George Service & Co., in which they ask that steel beams imported by them may be charged at Rs.1-8-0 per ton as steel and not at Rs.1-10-0 per ton, the rate for iron beams, and that the difference of annas 2 per ton be refunded to them on the quantities they have imported since 17th April 1893; and observing that it is impossible after such a lapse of time to say what reasons there were that the beams being of a larger or smaller size could be brought under the same heading as Ts. and that bye-law No. 88 would not admit of a claim being entertained after the lapse of two months.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 12th December 1894, stating that, under bye-law No. 88, claims for refunds more than two months old cannot be entertained, but that on the more recent claims a refund should be granted, as under the present rates there is only the one rate for steel, namely, Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, without any distinction between bars or beams; and that as the Trustees' practice, which is now disputed, has been to charge beams, whether steel or iron, under Iron (item No. 211), the words "or steel," introduced after the word "Iron" in item No. 211, might be added to the Dock rate book so as to ensure that steel beams will be charged at the rate of wharfage (Rs. 1-10-0 per ton) provided under that item.

Resolution.—Approved.

Submited the following statements giving the results of analyses by the Chemical Analyser to Government and Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co. of samples of seawater taken from Harbour and Docks :—

	Kemp's results.			Chemical Analyser's results.		
	Total solids	Ammonia.		Total solids	Ammonia.	
	Grains per gallon.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Grains per gallon.	Free.	Albuminoid.
Samples of 17th Nov. 1895.						
Victoria Dock surface	2850	0·18	0·22	...	...	...
Victoria Dock bottom	2800	0·08	0·23	...	...	...
Prince's Dock surface	2700	0·08	0·05	...	...	...
Harbour water surface.....	2500	0·05	0·15	...	...	...
Samples of 1st Dec. 1894.						
B—Victoria Dock surface..	...	0·100	0·158	5003	0·09	0·07
D—Victoria Dock bottom..	...	0·130	0·128	5885	0·04	0·07
E—Prince's Dock surface..	...	0·088	0·108	2892	0·06	0·05
A—Prince's Dock bottom ...	...	0·105	0·150	4477	0·05	0·19
C—Harbour water surface..	...	0·010	0·110	2055	0·01	0·09

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee observing that the results by the Chemical Analyser are even more favourable than those arrived at by Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s analyst; that although the quantities, as determined by the Chemical Analyser, are much less than those by Messrs. Kemp and Co., the general results are consistent, that is, B is the worst and E the best in both cases, and the worst specimen compares favourably with the most recent analysis of some of the specimens of drinking water supplied to the City; that the Trustees are not, however, concerned with any fine point as to the value of chemical analysis for determining the quality of water for portable purposes, about which opinions differ; that it is sufficient for their purposes to know that the results of analysis show that the water in the Docks, whether taken from the surface or the bottom, is practically as pure as the water in the Harbour and is in fact singularly free from sewage contamination; and advising that the Chemical Analyser's report should be forwarded to Government in continuation of the Trustees' report of 24th November 1894.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th November 1894, suggesting that packages of hosiery and similar goods not imported in tin-lined cases be kept under lock and key; that a portion of No. 4 warehouse containing 3 compartments be partitioned off and fitted with a sliding door to receive duty-free goods; and that uncleared goods, the contents of which are unknown, open packages or any other seeming to require special care be placed in the existing compartment for damaged goods in No. 2. warehouse.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd December 1894, reporting that the estimated cost of putting up across No. 4 warehouse, Prince's Dock, a partition of teak framing covered with corrugated sheets below and trellis work above is Rs. 558.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 14 December 1894, reporting that it has been arranged that no reducing should be made in the drft allowed for working the Docks, and that the allowance made is as follows :—

For Prince's Dock. Subtract 2 feet from high water in tide table.

For Victoria Dock.—Add 6 inches to high water in tide tabl.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, dated 18th December 1894, requesting the Trustees to take into early consideration the advisability of arranging bonded warehouses at the Docks and elsewhere.

The Chairman having stated that the matter was receiving attention and that a report would be submitted in due course, the letter was recorded.

At 12-30 the Trustees, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief and a large number of European and Native merchants, as well as Government officials and others interested in the trade of the Port, proceeded in the s. s. Rajapuri to the Prongs Lighthouse, which was duly inspected. Thereafter the Rajapuri steamed to Kenery, where nearly the whole party landed and inspected the lighthouse, and returned thence direct to Apollo Bduner at 6 p. m., there not being time to visit the Sank Rock Lighthouse. The lighthouses visited were found in good order.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS WERE LAID ON THE TABLE.

Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4617, dated 7th December 1894, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the inclusion of Ahmednagar in the list of stations from which reports are published in the Bombay Daily Weather Reports and Charts.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 269, dated 12th December 1894, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the inclusion of the survey of the creeks opening into Bombay Harbour in the programme of survey operations for the season 1895-96.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 11261, dated 11th December 1894, suggesting that the rate of hire of the floating stage or pontoon at the Docks be fixed as under :—

Rupee 1 per day.

Rupees 2 for a day and night.

Note.—It is proposed to sanction the new rate.

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94 :—

	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
December—					
From 1st to 15th Dec. 1894	84,364	81,073	7,211	255	1,72,903
From 1st to 15th Dec. 1893	81,714	1,03,311	5,571	56	1,90,652
Ex.	2,650	Dr. 22,238	Ex. 1,640	Ex. 199	Dr. 17,749
Excess in previous months	63,463	95,747	9,423	4,708	1,76,347
Total excess to 15th Dec. 1894	60,116	73,509	11,063	4,907	1,58,595

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Dec. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 14th Dec. 1894.	For week ending 14th Dec 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 14th Dec. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	22	681	19	683
" piloted out of harbour	19	689	20	681
" transported.	10	471	22	675
" attended to.	2	50	...	45
" warped	4	63	5	68

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	332	7	291
Victoria Dock ...	8	296	9	261
Total ...	17	628	16	552
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	6	324	9	290
Victoria Dock ...	11	310	10	281
Total ...	17	634	19	569
Vessels remaining In—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	—	8	—
Victoria Dock ...	5	—	7	—
Total ...	18	—	15	—

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	6	122	6	132
Victoria " "	3	73	6	97
Total.....	9	195	12	229

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

	No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 14th Dec. 1894. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 14th Dec. 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 15th Dec. 1893. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 15th Dec. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 15th Dec. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—	1	1 d*	236	21	7,891	29	10,237
S.S. Rajapuri*.....							
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S.S. Bahadurt	1	1 dy	1,589	53	144,836	31	65,337
Ship Prince Edward...	1	4 dy	2,261				
S.S. Bezwada	1	1 dy	5,001				
Total.....	4	6	9,087	74	152,197	60	75,574

* Docked together.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	12	33 p.m.	...	23
Teheran	26	3	0 p.m.	...	9
Suez	26	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	1
" Karachi	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	45	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden Zanzibar section interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Teheran Route interrupted between Kertch and Odessa.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 25.

10 p.m. ... 71·4

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

6 a.m. ... 66·3
10 a.m. ... 74·6
2 p.m. ... 79·6
4 p.m. ... 79·4

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RELIGION AND POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks: The advice given by Lord Harris to our Mahomedan countrymen, to refrain from importing religion into political discussions, is worthy of serious attention. And the fact, that the adviser is himself a party politician, does not detract from the value of his advice. The rather it adds to its intrinsic merit. Political warfare is bitter enough, in all conscience: to add to the bitterness by dragging in questions of race or religion, as such, is simply intensifying the evil without the least benefit to society or the State. India has special reason to avoid such tactics; and this avoidance becomes all the easier when we reflect that a majority of the Mahomedan population were originally Hindus—as much the children of the soil as the Hindus themselves. It may be added, that what applies to the Mahomedans applies with equal force to the Hindus.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BOMBAY.

The *Gujarati* discourses:—In view of the contemplated resirement of Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, there is a good deal of speculation regarding the appointment of his successor. This is one of the most important questions regarding which it is necessary that the public should make their voice heard in time. Whatever the reputation of the local High Court in the past, it cannot be said with perfect honesty that it is now as strong in judicial talent and learning as it was at one time. Amongst the present judges, Sir Charles Sargent deservedly holds the highest place both in the estimation of the bar and the public, because of his undoubted talents, admirable legal acumen, and thorough judicial independence. The remoured retirement of a judge held in such high steem has already occasioned not a little anxiety everywhere. Whoever may be his successor, one thing is perfectly clear, and that is that he should be brought directly from England, and that no one bred up in the not very elevating surroundings of officialdom in India should be appointed to the highest judicial office in the presidency. It would be a serious misfortune for the people if such a responsible post were offered to a person whose intellectual capacity, legal attainments, and personal character cannot command the fullest confidence of the public. He must be above all prejudices, whether Indian or Anglo-Indian, official or non-official, and strong enough to impart a high moral tone to the judicial administration of the Presidency. This condition can be satisfied only by bringing some distinguished lawyer from England.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—Lord Harris' successor has at last been appointed in the person of Lord Sandhurst, the son of a former Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. If the *quid-nunes* in agitating some time back for the prolongation of the period of office of the present Governor on the score of climatic inconvenience which prevents a newly-arrived Governor from making acquaintance with the leading spirits of the Presidency town, counted on something turning up meantime to favour the nomination of a nobleman from the Conservative ranks, they must have been disappointed. It was too much to expect that Lord Rosebery would have let slip an opportunity to utilize the patronage vested in him as Premier. Lord Sandhurst has yet to win his mark in politics; like Lord Harris, he has served as Under-Secretary for War. Why a member of the aristocracy should have been chosen for the post when tried and able Commoners were available to the Liberals is a mystery which cannot be solved except on the supposition that the nomination has been made for the sake of the Indians who love pomp and show. Or is it the sneaking fondness of the Briton, whether Liberal or Radical, for a Lord which accounts for this selection? Whatever the motive may be, we heartily welcome his Lordship, and hope that by his hereditary connection with this Presidency his Government will be sympathetic, and tend to promote the public weal. If his Lordship has inherited the instincts of his good mother we may hope also for a distinct advance in the movement for promoting the social and intellectual interests of our women.

THE EXCISE DUTIES ON INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—We have all along maintained that an excise duty on all or any of the productions of Indian mills is an impolitic and retrograde step on the part of the Government of India politically and economically. It is unjust in principle, and practically worthless as a source of revenue. The amount of revenue it will produce is comparatively very small, while the annoyance to millowners and interference with the internal working of their mills which it will give rise to deserve to be in every way deprecated. But what seems to be more mischievous than all this is the idea that such a legislative enactment of this kind is sure to produce in the minds of the people of this country—in the minds of the capitalists as well as in those of the industrial classes—the idea, namely, that India's industrial development must be arrested if such development should result in an Indian industry competing with English industry. Such a peace of legislation would be intelligible to us if the question of an imposition of excise duty had to be fought out on its merits. But, no. The Government of India feel certain that the merits of such legislation are all the other way. I would not be dealing straightforwardly with the Council," says Mr. Westland, "if I pretended that this measure was recommended by the Government of India on its own merits." The fact is, it is brought forward at the dictation of the Secretary of State.

The *Gujerati* observes: We cannot say that Lord Elgin's government have stood out as manfully as they should have in dealing with the question of levying an excise duty. They have acted simply like a reporting agency to the Secretary of State instead of boldly resisting an iniquitious and harassing measure which is going to be forced upon the helpless people of India. No colony would have submitted to it. Even Ceylon, which is our neighbour, does not allow itself to be dictated to in such matters. Yet the best interests of India are being sacrificed to conciliate the irreconcileable electorate of Lancashire. Manchester is not satisfied with the injustice that has already been inflicted upon a growing industry, which, according to Mr. Westland, deserves all the fostering care of government, and has already forwarded her protest to Mr. Fowler. It is, indeed, a humiliating sight to see a mighty, wealthy, and advanced manufacturing country like England deliberately sacrificing the interests of India with her nascent industry out of pure jealousy. We protest against this one more act of injustice towards this country, and trust that at least the non-official members will solidly vote against the iniquitous measure that is now awaiting the final sanction of the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—The Government of Lord Harris has issued a curious document on the memorial of the Sabha about the unhappy relation existing between the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans in the Deccan. Before proceeding to examine the recommendations of the Sabha, Lord Harris wishes to know the names of the persons who form the Committee of the Sabha. We cannot understand why Government should be so eager to make themselves ac

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The "Journal of the Franklin Institute" contains an interesting lecture by Professor Zahm, of the John Hopkins University, on Aerial Navigation, from which it will be seen that Mr. Maxim is by no means the only one who is making a steam flying machine. That of Mr. Phillips, for example, is not less wonderful than Maxim's in some respects. Though small, and weighing only 330lbs., it has actually flown a distance of 2,000 feet at a speed of 40 miles an hour. It belongs to the aeroplane type, and the aeroplane resembles the wing of an albatross a form which he considers to offer the maximum support for the minimum resistance. It can support three pounds per square foot of sustaining surface. The machine is propelled by a screw and a steam engine.

Hargrave's machine is driven by a pair of flappers or wings worked by a steam engine, and is now passing from working models into a practical form. Equilibrium is obtained by means of cellular kites which fly steadily without tails, and are, in fact, double aeroplanes. Professor Zahm shows that if Maxim's machine were to fall vertically from any height in mid-air its final velocity would be equal to that of a stone falling three feet, a sufficient answer to the distinguished but unscientific correspondent of the "Times" who alarmed nervous people by suggesting that the machine would be utterly wrecked in the attempt to "land" it. The Phillips's machine would fall with fatal velocity were it not that the aeroplane automatically acquires a forward movement, and allows the machine to settle slowly to the ground.

Professor Zahm thinks that the bird type of flying machine can be used to support a single person, but its magnitude and carrying power are seriously limited by the increasing difficulty of moving the wings as they are made longer. When the wing is small, as in birds, very little power is required to work it, more especially in raising it for another stroke, as it then glides on the air; but this would not happen with a large massive artificial wing. A bird's wing seems too complicated for imitation, and combines a supporter with a propeller: that is to say, an aeroplane and paddle or propeller. Hence inventors have been led to separate these two devices into an aeroplane driven by a propeller or a flapper. The most serious foe to areial navigation is, in Mr. Zahm's opinion, gusty weather, which may toss and perhaps overturn the vessel, to the discomfort of passengers, but not necessarily to their destruction, as it might automatically recover its balance. They could, moreover, take shelter from rough weather.

Professor Newcourt, the well-known American astronomer, whose book on the heavens is a standard work, has come to the conclusion that the secular variations of the orbits of the four inner planets are not so much due to a zone of tiny planets between Mercury and the sun, or to the meteorites near the sun reflecting what we call the "zodiacal light," as to a new ring of asteroids or planetoids a little outside the orbit of Mercury, and a little more inclined to the ecliptic than Mercury. The total mass of this ring may, he thinks, range from one-fiftieth to perhaps one three-hundredth of the mass of Venus. He is still investigating the matter.

The 'Gradient-Telmeter Level' of Mr. J. Short, is a new and ingenious surveying instrument which will be useful to travellers, military men, civil engineers and others, inasmuch as it actually enables the observer to measure distances, gradients, and difference of level between objects without the use of a measuring chain or tape. It resembles the ordinary level combined with a horizontal circle, and is made by Casella, the well-known optician.

A School of applied Electricity has been added to the central laboratory of the International Society of Electricians, Paris. The laboratory gives facilities for testing electrical apparatus and standards of electric measurements. The school is expected to be a training field for the higher work of the laboratory.

The curious 'aventurine' glass of the famous glass works at Murano, Venice, is a trade secret. It is said to owe its name to the fact that it was discovered through some brass filings having chanced to fall into a pot of molten glass, and after Dr. Salviati revived the glass industry at Murano, the process was rediscovered. The best aventurine glass is a coppery brown, and contains minute spangles of crystalline copper. Mr. H. S. Washington thinks it is produced by melting glass, cuprous oxide, and a reducing agent such as siderite together.

Mr. C E Benham has devised a curious philosophical toy called the Artificial Spectrum Top, which can be obtained from an optician. The top consists of a disc half black half white, with concentric arcs on the white printed in black. When the top or teetotum is spun round an axis passing through its centre, it appears to be marked with stripings of different colours, which change on reversing the motion of the top. The reasons of this transformation is rather a mystery.

The United States are believed by Mr Kunz, the eminent mineralogist of Washington, U.S. to contain nearly every sort of precious stone. Diamonds are chiefly found in Northern California, west of the Sierra Madre, and at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, between Virginia and Georgia. Rock crystals and sapphires are abundant in Montana, at the base of the Appalachians between Chester (Massachusetts and South Georgia. The largest crystals of corundum known is now in Amherst's College. Turquoises are found in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and in Fresno County, California. The American turquoise does not change colour in presence of certain organic acids or even perfumes like that of Persia or Egypt. Gems weighing 60 carats are sometimes found in Grant County and at Los Cerillos, New Mexico. Garnets come from New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona, some of them worth £20 each emeralds are found in North Carolonia; amethysts and opals in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and tourmalines in Maine.

A new emerald mine has been discovered on Big Crab Tree Mountain, near Bakersville, Mitchell County, North Carolina. The gems occur in a vein of quarts and felspar, five feet thick, in mica schist rock. The crystals are small, rarely attaining one inch in length, but they are clear and of good colour, resembling that of emeralds from Arendal. Garnets, red and black tourmalines, as well as white, yellow, and pale green beryls are also found in the vein.

The water-power house at Niagara, in which some of the water power of the Falls will be converted into electricity for the service of man, is now complete, and the foundations ready for three out of the twenty monster dynamos of 5,000 horse power which have been made by the Westinghouse Company. The first place to obtain current from the Falls will be the aluminium works of the Pittsburg Reduction Company. The alternating currents from the great dynamos will be converted by transformers of 500 horse power into safe working continuous currents in a transformer house 2,500 feet from the power house. Besides supplying local works, the electricity will be transmitted by wire to Buffalo.

Four Abyssinian Cynocephalus monkeys of the Hamadryas species are now on view at the Jardins d'Acclimatation, Paris, where they attract much attention from their curious appearance and intelligence. They are easily domesticated and in Egypt are kept as household pets. Their fur is long and grey, their faces very long and black and their eyes intelligent. Among the ancient Egyptians they were regarded with veneration under the name of Thoth or Ooh; in the Bible they are called Koph. Herodotus Plutarch, and Pliny name them Cynocephalus and Strabo calls them Cebus. Heby is the modern Abyssinian word for them. They were frequently represented as gods on old Egyptian monuments and rings. They live in the mountainous parts of Nubia, Abyssinia, or the Soudan, but troops of them frequently descend into the valleys and pillage the gardens.

M. Riviere has made a series of excavations in the Dordogne, France and laid bare a great variety of flint and bone implements and weapons bored teeth and shells which had evidently been worn as fetishes jewels or amulets. Some of the primitive inhabitants of the Dordogne were evidently true artists, and have engraved or carved some of these bones with striking skill, although their chisel was only a thick burin of flint. Probably the modern French derive much of their artistic talent from these savage ancestors, who it need scarcely be said, were not Celts.

A VIENNA correspondent says: Count Kalnoky, after denying to a representative of the "Pesti Hirlap" the statement made by Hungarian papers, that the Emperor's delay in sanctioning the Church laws was due to him, said: "I cannot understand the impatience of the Liberal party. The respect due to the Holy See demands that laws which are of such vital importance should be made known to the Pope before they are absolutely sanctioned. Custom demands that in such a case the Crown should hear any remarks the Holy See should think fit to make, and should answer them. Only when all formalities are over can the sanction be published. After all, the Emperor said to Dr. Wekerle that the sanction would be given as soon as possible, and this ought to be reassuring enough for all parties concerned." A correspondent, says a wealthy citizen at Czaba hung himself yesterday, because his marriage, which was only possible as a civil marriage, had repeatedly been put off, and there was no saying when it might take place.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 22.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, c 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict, c 14), has been pleased to nominate Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, K C I E, of the family of the late King of Oudh, Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, Vakil, High Court Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Sir G H P Evans, K C I E, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr P W R Fryer, C S I, offg Second Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H D'Ogly, 6th Assist Sanit. Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave from the 21th Jan to the 13th Feb, 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Trevelyan, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months and five days.

The Services of Mr R S T MacEwen, Barrister-at-Law, late Offg Recorder of Rangoon, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J A McKay, Conservr of Forests, 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Southern Forests Circle in the Central Provinces from Mr G G Minniken, Offg Conservr, 3rd grade.

Mr Minn has reverted on the same date to his substantive appointment of Depy Conservr, 1st grade, and is retransferred to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major P D Fauk, In M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn in Meywar, held temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Resident in Meywar, in addition to his other duties during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut Col W H Sy lie, C I E.

With the sanction of H M's Govt-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F C Fabricius as Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

Mr W J Jardine, I C S offg Political Assist of the 1st class, and Second Assist and Assist Secry for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A rule II of the rule for the Examination of junior officers in the Political Dept.

Lieut C C Jackson, I S C Wing Officer and offg Adjt, Bhopal Batt. was, on special leave from the 2nd to the 4th Aug, 1894, both days inclusive, in extension of privilege leave.

Mr G H Levis, I C S Political Agent of the 2nd (additional) class, and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is granted furlough for two years.

Capt H Geoffrey, I S Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist to the British Agent at Gilgit.

Capt C F Cunnevis-Trench, I S C Political Assist of the 2nd class, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class, and is posted as Assist to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.—Waziristan.

The Govr-Genl in Council sanctions the despatch of a force, as detailed below, for operations against the Mahsud Waziris. The force will be styled the "Waziristan Field-Force":—

1st or Wano Brigade.—No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery; 1 Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry; 2nd Batln, Border Regt; 1st Batln, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt; and No 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

2nd or Jandola Brigade.—No 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery; 1 Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavy; 1 Squadron, 2nd Punjab Cavy; 35th (Punjab Mahomedan) Regt of Bengal Infy; 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy; 4th Punjab Infy; 1st Batln, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt; No 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners; and 1 Maxim gun and detachment of eight men 1st Bn Derbyshire Regt, under command of Capt A L Peebles

3rd or Bannu Column.—No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery; 3rd Punjab Cavy; 1st Sikh Infy; 2nd Punjab Infy; and 6th Punjab Infantry.

The following officers are detailed for the staff of the force; their appointments will have effect from the dates on which they respectively enter upon the duties thereof:—

To command the force—Lieut Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, who will continue to exercise command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Aid-de-camp—Lieut J D S Lockhart, Gordon Highlanders.

Orderly officers—Lieut G de S Barrow, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut the Hon'ble F H S Roberts, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Assistant Adjt Genl—Major A R Martin, 1st Batln, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, Assist Adjt Genl, Punjab Frontier Force.

Depy Assist Adjt-Genl.—Capt M H S Grever, 2nd Punjab Cavy, offg Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Punjab Frontier Force.

Assist Qrmr-Genl for Intelligence.—Lieut-Col A H Mason, D S O, R E.

Principal medical officer.—Surg Col L D, Spencer, M D, I M S, Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force.

Chief commissariat officer.—Capt A H Wharry, I S C, Commissariat Transport Dept

Assist to chief commissariat officer.—Capt F H B Connor Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Supt, Army Signalling—Capt R A Browne, Border Regt.

1st or Wano Brigade.

To command.—Col A H Turner, I S C (with the temporary rank of Brgde Genl).

Orderly officer—Lieut M L Hornby, 24th (Baluchistan) Regt of Bombay Infy.

Extra orderly officer—Lieut L L Maxwell, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Depy Assist Adjt Genl—Major B Duff 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy.

Depy Assist Qrmr Genl—Capt J M Stewart, 1st Batln, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt.

Depy Assist Qrmr Genl for Intelligence—Capt E F H McSwiney, D S O, I S C.

Assist Supdt, Army Signalling—Lieut F W Evatt, 2nd Batln 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt.

Principal medical officer—Brgde Surgn Lieut Col G McB Davis, M D, I M S.

Brgde commissariat officer—Capt S Gr y, I S C, Commissariat Transport Dept.

Assistant commissariat officer—Lieut E A R Howell, I S C, Commissariat Transport Dept.

Transport officer—Lieut J H W Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Vety officer—Vety Major G J R Rayment, Army Vety Dept.

2nd or Jandola Brigade.

To command—Col W P Symons, C B British Service (with) the temporary rank of Brigadier General.

Orderly officer—Lieut V B Fane, 1st Punjab Cavy.

Depy Assist Adjt Genl—Brt Major C J Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders.

Depy Assist Qrmr Genl—Capt K S Davison, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Intelligence officer—Capt J A Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Assist Supt Army Signalling.—Lieut J S J Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regt.

Brgde commissariat officer.—Lieut G L H Sanders I S C

Commissariat Transport Dept.

Transport officer.—Lieut P Holland Tryor, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers.

Vety officer.—Vety Lieut Ross, Army Vety Dept.

3rd or Bannu Column.

To command.—Lieut Col C Aggerton, I S C 3rd Punjab Cavy (with the temporary rank of Col, and status and pay of a Col on the Staff).

Orderly officer.—Lieut F F Badcock, D S O, 2nd Batln 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt.

Depy Assist Adj Genl Capt G F H Dillon, 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Infy, who will also perform the duties of Depy Assist Qrmr Genl.

In elligence officer.—Capt R G Egerton, (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Commissariat officer.—Capt R H Ewart, I S C Commissariat Transport Dept.

Transport officer.—Lieut C S Warwick, Devonshire Regt.

Principal medical officer—Surgn Major S F Bigger, M B, I M S.

Assist Supt, Army Signalling.—Lieut W Campbell, Gordon Highlanders,

All subsidiary orders regarding the equipment, transport, provisioning, etc, of the force will be issued under the instructions of H E the Commdr in Chief in India.

Army Staff Capt H R B Donne, Norfolk Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Delhi, vice Major Dick Cunyngham, V C, appointed a Depy Assist Adjt Genl on the establishment.

District Staff, Col C R Pennington, C B, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Rawul Pindi, and officiating in command of the Assam district, to command a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl vice Major Gen T Graham, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, vacated.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A E Dallas, I S C 6th Punjab Inf, to be a Dep Assist Commissary Genel 2nd class, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Lancers—Surg Capt C A Johnston, I M S, Madras establishment, to be officiating medical officer, during the absence of Surgn-Major C Mullins, M D, who has been appointed to officiate as Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

2nd Lancers—Surgn Major G J Kellie, I M S, Bengal establishment, medical officer, 4th Lancers, to be medical officer, vice Brgde Surgn Lieut Col J F Sargent, who exchanges.

4th Lancers—Brgde Surgn Lieut Col F Sargent, I M S, Madras establishment, medial officer, 2nd Lancers, to be medical officer, vice Surgn Major G J Kellie, who exchanges.

2nd Infantry—Lieut T C Browning, wing officer, 23rd Madras Infy, and offg wing officer, 2nd Infy Hyderabad Contingent, to be wing officer, vice Lieut A T Kirkwood, appointed to the 29th Madras Infy

3rd Infy—Surg Capt E H Wright, I M S, Madras establishment, to be offg medl officer, vice Surg-Major H G L Wortabet, M D, on furlough.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—Surg-Col R Harvey, M D, D S O, Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, (p a) for eight months.

Lieut G R Hearn, R E, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, P W Dept, is granted leave out of India (m c) for eleven months under he leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medl certificate:—Condr W C Parfitt Ordnance Dept, for nine months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of urlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col W L Greenstreet, B E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Military Works Dept, (p a) for twelve days; Lieut Col S D Turnbull, I S C, squadron commander and 2nd second in command, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt of Bengal Lancers, (u p a) for ten days; Capt F J B Campbell, I S C, 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy, Cant Magte, 2nd class, N W Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for one year; Capt E S Cooper, I S C, wing officer, 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c) for three months; Lieut J A W Money, R A, subaltern, No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, (u o) for three months; and Lieut J L W Ifrench Mullen, I S C, squadron officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Lancers, (m c) for one month.

PENSIONS.

Sub-Condr W Baker, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr W Bookless, Mily Works Branch, Public Works Dept, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieuts to be Capts—E H Cole, A J Shaw and E S Cooper.

Second-Lieut to be Lieut—R M Hall.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th Dec, 1894:—H B Sanderson, G Atkins, F J S Adam, C J O Chambers and W H Wilson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sub Condr J W Morrison, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, to be Condr, and Sergt T Beck, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub Condr, vice Condr J Shaw, retired.

Hony Lieut and Depy Ac 1st Commissary J T C Edwardes Assist Engr old 3rd grade, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Assist Commissary; Condr J J Young, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval; Sub Cond M Carroll, Barrack Master, Military Works Dept to be Cond supernumerary; Sub Cond J Franklin, Supervisor 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Cond; and Sergt L Loe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr,—with effect from the 23rd Oct 1894, vice Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary T Tyers, retired.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary Samuel Fraser, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept to be Assist Commissary; Cond M Heenan, Sub-Engr 3rd grade, Milita Works Dept to be Depty Assist Commissary, and have th honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval; Sub-Cond F O A Baker, supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept to be Cond Sergt J B Rogers, overseer 1st grade, Military Works Dept to be Sub Cond,—with effect from the 7th Nov 1894 vice Hony Lieut and Assist Commssary J T C Edwardes, retired.

Third class Assist Surgn G M Benjamin, to Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal, is permitted resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—F W Moore, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Hoare, promoted.

Presidency Vol Rifle Batln—T Hunter and R Glen, Gents, to be Second Lieuts, vice Longley and Coley, respectively, resigned.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Lieut C S Walliker to be Capt, vice Hayfair, resigned; and Second-Lieut F C Henniker to be Lieut vice Walliker promoted.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C M Pearce to be Capt vice Harrison, deceased.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut H Clinton to be Lieut vice Wright, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut H J Hoare to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Punjab Light Horse—Second Lieut P Morton resigns his commission.

Baluchistan Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut C G Russell resigns his commission.

Berar Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut R Aitken resigns his commission.

E-st Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Major (Hony Lieut Col) J G Burbidge resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A D Wathen, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Dept, is re-transferred to the Engineer Estabt of State Railways in the rank of Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr H A D Wathen, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railway, is permitted to retire from the Service of Government under the provisions of Govt of India, Public Works Dept.

Mr J Elston, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Kotri Kohri Railway.

Mr T R Barwick, Locomotive Probationer, Burma State Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and confirmed in his appointment as Assist Locomotive Supt.

The services of Mr J A Devenish, Assist Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Rajputana State.

Lieut W J McElhinney, R E, who was appointed on probation to class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, is confirmed in this appointment.

The services of Mr F Darley, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Rajputana State, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Public Works Dept.

Mr W G Allen, Exe Engr 2nd grade State Railway officiated as Depy Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Mr C W Bodman Supdtg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, is promoted to Supdtg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

TELEGRAPH

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotion in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:—H S Styan, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept with effect from the date specified:—O Burne to be Assist Supt, class VI., 2nd grade.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydrozyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining mere favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were enveloping nearly —except Cod Liver Oil—and in the 1st Class cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Fons).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore:—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in its chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—
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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.
AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Definitely fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, it delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.
ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION.—Only genuine with circle-shape label, bearing Registered Trade Mark, "White Rose" and address in full.

ANÆMIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia, &c.
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*
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Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.
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For Infants and Invalids.
A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.
MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE
(MILK FOOD).
Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
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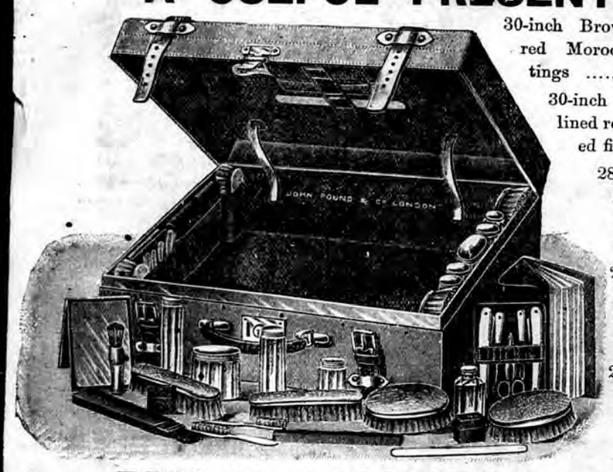

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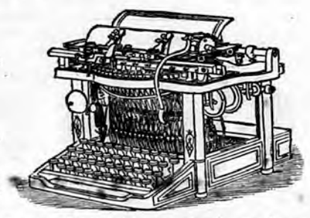

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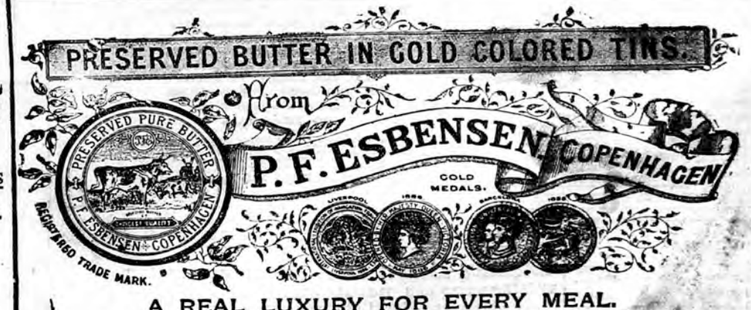

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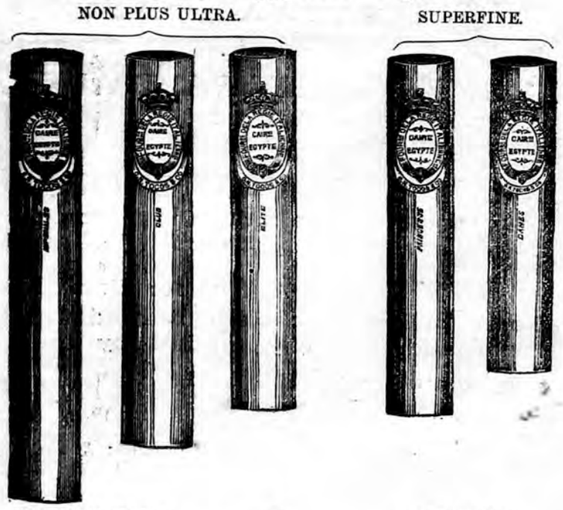

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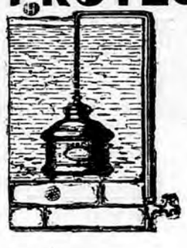

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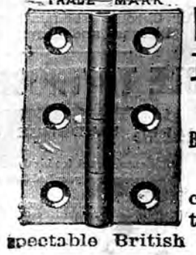

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